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                      IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                          FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
 2
                                NORTHERN DIVISION
 3
        UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                                        CRIMINAL CASE NO.
                    VS.
                                        1:23-cr-00278-JKB
 5
        CHRISTOPHER KENJI BENDANN,
                    Defendant.
 6
 7
                              THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2024
                                  Courtroom 5A
                               Baltimore, Maryland
 8
 9
                            TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                                 MOTIONS HEARING
                      BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES K. BREDAR
10
11
       For the Government:
12
       Colleen E. McGuinn, Esquire
       Kim Y. Hagan, Esquire
13
        US Attorney's Office
14
        36 South Charles Street, 4th Floor
        Baltimore, MD 21201
15
16
       For the Defendant:
17
       Christopher Nieto, Esquire
       Gary E. Proctor, Ésquire
233 East Redwood Street, Suite 1000c
18
        Baltimore, MD 21202
19
20
       Also Present:
21
       Rachel Corn, FBI Special Agent
       Callista Walker, FBI Special Agent
22
               (Computer-aided Transcription of Stenotype Notes)
23
                  Reported by: Amanda L. Longmore, RPR, FCRR
                        Federal Official Court Reporter
24
                        101 W. Lombard Street, 4th Floor
                           Baltimore, Maryland 21201
25
                                  410-962-4474
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1 2	<u>I N D E X</u> UNITED STATES v. CHRISTOPHER KENJI BENDANN MAY 9, 2024	
3		
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PROCEEDINGS

(10: 14 a.m.)

THE COURT: Ms. McGuinn, you may call the case.

MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning.

Assistant United States Attorneys Colleen McGuinn and Kim Hagan on behalf of the Government, calling United States of America versus Christopher Kenji Bendann. This is Criminal Case Number JKB-23-278. Standing to my right, Your Honor, is Special Agent Rachel Corn as well as Special Agent Callista Walker with the FBI.

THE COURT: Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Nieto.

MR. NIETO: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. For the record, Christopher Nieto and Gary Proctor on behalf of Mr. Bendann who is standing to our left -- or my left.

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. You may all be seated.

Ms. McGuinn, we're here for a hearing on two pretrial motions filed by the defendant. First, the motion to suppress evidence obtained through search warrants, which is docketed at ECF Number 78 land second, the defendant's motion to suppress evidence obtained from a cell phone docketed at ECF Number 79.

The defendant has made the motions but the way the criminal law works, the Government really has the burden now of going forward and demonstrating the lawfulness of the investigative steps that were taken in this case and,

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1 accordingly, my expectation is that the Government will be 2 ready to go forward first with its evidence. 3 MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Are we on the same page? 4 5 MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And agreed, Mr. Nieto? 7 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor. Okay. And Ms. McGuinn, with that in 8 THE COURT: 9 mind, give me a little bit of a roadmap of how you hope to proceed this morning. 10 11 MS. MCGUINN: Thank you, Your Honor. The Government 12 would like to proceed with the second motion, the cell phone 13 motion first. We have witnesses for that. We have three 14 witnesses, Detective Markel from Baltimore County Police, 15 former Special Agent Patrick Winn of the FBI, and Mr. Jon 16 Shumway, who is retired also with the FBI but was their 17 forensic examiner who was on the scene at the time of the 18 execution of the warrant. 19 So we would like to present the testimony first. 20 Ms. Hagan is going to handle that motion. And then, if Your 21 Honor agrees, we can conclude that motion and move to the, I

Ms. Hagan is going to handle that motion. And then, if Your Honor agrees, we can conclude that motion and move to the, I guess, first motion dealing with the search warrant. At that time counsel anticipates that that will just be more of an oral argument based on the warrants that were submitted to Your Honor.

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the sufficiency of the supporting affidavits.

THE COURT:

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Motions Hearing 5/9/24

Because they're rooted in questions about

3 MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yep, I get it. 4 Okay. Let's deal with the issues that require the 5 testimony first. That sounds like the second motion. 6 7 And, Mr. Nieto, any preliminary thoughts before we get started in the nature of roadmapping or concerns about the 8 9 Court's plan? 10 MR. NIETO: No, Your Honor. I spoke with Government 11 counsel. We thought ECF 79 should go first and then ECF 78. would respectfully make the motion to sequester the witnesses. 12 13 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. NIETO: But otherwise, Your Honor, that's my 14 15 understanding of the hearing today. 16 THE COURT: Very good. The motion's granted. Anyone 17 who expects to give testimony during this motions hearing is 18 now required to step out of the courtroom and stay out of the 19 courtroom and only be in the courtroom during their own 20 testimony, and after they have been excused as a witness, and 21 to the extent that that applies to you, just go out in the 22 vestibule. Don't go far because we don't know exactly when we 23 might need you, and we'll be squared away. 24 Okay. Ms. Hagan, you may call your first witness. 25 MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, the Government calls

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```
Detective Shannon Markel.
 1
 2
                 THE COURT: Shannon Markel. How do I spell that?
      M-a-r-k-1-e?
 3
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             M-a-r-k-e-1.
 4
                             Okay. Stop right there if you would,
 5
                 THE COURT:
      stand and face our clerk, raise your right hand.
 6
 7
                 THE CLERK:
                             Good morning.
            (Shannon Markel was duly sworn.)
 8
 9
                 THE CLERK:
                             Thank you. You can have a seat.
                               Good morning, Your Honor.
10
                 THE WITNESS:
11
                 THE COURT: Good morning.
                 THE CLERK: If you don't mind adjusting that
12
13
      microphone, make sure you're speaking directly into it.
14
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Okay.
15
                 THE CLERK: Please state and spell your first and
16
      last name for the record.
17
                 THE WITNESS: Yes. Corporal Shannon, S-h-a-n-n-o-n,
      last name Markel, M-a-r-k-e-l.
18
19
                             So here's the deal with that microphone.
                 THE COURT:
20
      It doesn't pick up well if it isn't right by your face. So you
21
      slide it along the rail on the right side, the base of it, and
      bring it back towards you, and let the mic be more sort of
22
23
      perpendicular sticking out in front of your face.
24
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Okay.
25
                 THE COURT: That's it. Because what happens is
```

```
1
      witnesses start strong and then they fade out. So it's got to
 2
       be closer even than that, unfortunately. Two inches.
                 THE WITNESS: How's that?
 3
                 THE COURT: Perfect. You got it.
 4
            Your witness, ma'am.
 5
 6
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             Thank you.
 7
                              DIRECT EXAMINATION
      BY MS. HAGAN:
 8
 9
            Good morning, Detective Markel.
      Q.
10
            Good morning.
      Α.
11
            Can you tell us how you are employed?
      0.
            Yes. I'm currently employed with Baltimore County Police
12
13
      Department.
14
            And how long have you been employed with the Baltimore
      Q.
15
      County Police Department?
16
            17 years.
      Α.
17
            What is your current assignment?
      Q.
            I'm currently a corporal in the Towson precinct in the
18
19
      patrol division.
20
            And how long have you held that position?
      Q.
21
            Since January 2024.
      Α.
            And prior to that position in patrol as a supervisor, can
22
23
      you tell us what your previous assignments were?
                   So I started with Baltimore County Police
24
            Sure.
25
      Department in 2006. I was assigned to the patrol division.
                                                                     Ι
```

remained in that position for approximately eight years before moving to patrol-level investigations.

After that, in approximately 2014, I was promoted to Criminal Investigations Bureau detective in the Violent Crimes Unit. I was there for approximately four years.

After that, I was assigned to the Crimes Against Children Unit for approximately five years; and then January 2024, I was able to achieve promotion to the rank of corporal and now I'm back in patrol.

- Q. Okay. I'm going to direct your attention to January 21st of 2023. Did you become aware of a report to the Baltimore County Department of Social Services regarding a teacher at the Gilman School in Baltimore?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And what were the nature of the allegations that were reported to Baltimore County Department of Social Services?
- A. Sure. It was reported that there was a teacher at the Gilman School who was reportedly providing alcohol to students in exchange for them to take off their clothes and run around naked in various locations within Baltimore County.
- Q. And did you learn what the current status was of the teacher at that time?
- A. He had been recently terminated from Gilman.
- Q. And do you recall the --
 - THE COURT: So the school's in the city but the

```
allegations were that the conduct that was reported happened in
 1
 2
       the county?
 3
                 THE WITNESS: Correct, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: Next question.
 4
      BY MS. HAGAN:
 5
            And what was the teacher's name?
 6
      0.
 7
            Christopher Kenji Bendann.
            And in response to the report to the Baltimore County
 8
 9
      Department of Social Services, to whom did they report?
10
      Α.
            I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?
11
            who did the Department of Social Services report that
      0.
      information to?
12
13
            Yeah. So it was a referral through Baltimore County
14
      Social Services, which was also -- which was also forwarded to
15
      the Baltimore County Police Department Crimes Against Children
16
      Unit for followup.
17
            And did you assume primary case responsibility?
            Yes, ma'am.
18
      Α.
19
            Okay. And as part of the investigation and followup, were
      Q.
      there forensic interviews that were conducted with two
20
      different victims?
21
22
            Yes.
      Α.
23
            Former students?
      Q.
24
      Α.
            Yes.
```

And where were those interviews conducted?

25

Q.

1 At the Baltimore County Child Advocacy Center. Α. 2 And was one of the victims that was forensically interviewed the victim who was identified in the indictment in 3 this case? 4 Yes. 5 Α. THE COURT: What's the Baltimore County Child 6 7 Advocacy Center? THE WITNESS: Sir, it's a community center warehoused 8 9 in the health department, and it's where we comprise our multidisciplinary team which essentially assists with any child 10 11 abuse cases, child maltreatment. We're often paired with social workers, nurses, doctors, State's Attorneys, where we 12 13 just support the community when it comes to child maltreatment. Got it. Next question. 14 THE COURT: BY MS. HAGAN: 15 16 And were the victims forensically interviewed at the Child 17 Advocacy Center, and if you could explain what that means? So when we receive a case at the Child Advocacy 18 19 Center, our first steps is to schedule what we call forensic 20 interview with the child and the parent. 21 The child is interviewed by a certified forensic interviewer, typically a social worker, and it's just -- it's 22

The child is interviewed by a certified forensic interviewer, typically a social worker, and it's just -- it's just an opportunity for us to explore whether maltreatment or abuse has occurred. It's a safe, supportive space for the child. It's an evidence-gathering and also reliability and

23

24

- credibility gathering-type interview using open-ended-style questions.
 - Q. Okay. And as part of the forensic interview in particular of the victim who's identified in this particular indictment, did the victim provide his cell phone and iPad and consent to a review and download of those devices?
 - A. Yes, he did.
 - Q. And did you have an opportunity to review the contents of those extractions?
 - A. I did.
 - Q. And based on your review of those materials, did you seek to obtain a search warrant for certain locations and a person?
 - A. Yes.

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- 14 Q. Can you identify the person and the locations for which you sought a search warrant?
 - A. Sure. The search warrant was prepared for the address of 115 Stanmore Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21209; and the person was Christopher Kenji Bendann, date of birth 7/1/1984.
 - Q. And was there also a vehicle that was included as well?
 - A. Correct, yes. Also listed on the search warrant was a vehicle. It was a 2009 Honda CR-V, Maryland Tag 1AK6146 listed to the defendant.
 - Q. And did you include in the search warrants for those locations and the individual the information that you knew at the time of Christopher Bendann, like his known residence at

- the time? 1 2 That's correct. And how about his personal identifying information such as 3 Q. his date of birth, was that included as well? 4 5 Yes, ma'am. Α. And where had you gathered that information from? 6 0. 7 Through MVA searches. Α. Did those search warrants that you sought also authorize 8 Q. 9 the search and seizure of Mr. Bendann's electronic devices? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And that would include cell phone, iPad, things of that nature? 12 That's correct. 13 Α. And did the warrants also authorize the seizure of 14 Q. 15 Mr. Bendann's biometric data in order to unlock any electronic 16 devices? 17 Yes. Α. And can you explain what you mean when we use the phrase 18 19 "biometric data"? 20 Sure. Biometric data would include facial recognition, Α. 21 which would be his facial image, fingerprint, and his eyes. And is that commonly requested in search warrant 22 23 applications when you are seeking to search and seize
 - Yes. Α.

24

25

electronic devices in order to unlock them?

1 And were you granted search warrants for the person of Q. 2 Mr. Bendann, his residence, and his vehicle? Yes. 3 Α. MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, may I approach the witness 4 with Government Exhibit 1? 5 6 THE COURT: You may, and you don't have to ask. 7 Who issued the warrant? 8 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, it was Judge Karen 9 Pilarski. Baltimore County District Court? 10 THE COURT: 11 THE WITNESS: Circuit Court. 12 THE COURT: Circuit Court, thank you. 13 BY MS. HAGAN: 14 Detective Markel, I'm going to ask you to take a look at Q. 15 the contents of Government Exhibit 1 and tell me if that 16 document contains the search warrants that you just described, 17 the warrants themselves, as well as the affidavit. 18 Yes, it does. Α. And you indicated they were signed by Judge Pilarski. 19 20 what was the date that you actually received the search 21 warrant? 22 It was February 1st, 2023. Sure. 23 And I'm just going to direct your attention to Page 4 of 24 your affidavit, Paragraph 4. Is that one of the locations in 25 Government Exhibit 1 in which you are explaining your request

- to seize biometric data? 1 2 Yes. And also directing your attention to Page 12. Does that 3 Q. also specify that you are seeking authorization to request 4 biometric data of Mr. Bendann? 5 That's correct. 6 Α. 7 And directing your attention to Page 14, does that also specify the conduct or actions that you are seeking 8 9 authorization in order to obtain biometric data from Mr. Bendann? 10 11 Yes. Α. And can you just read that portion so we have an 12 13 understanding of how you physically would obtain the biometric 14 data? Sure. Which --15 16 14. Q. 17 Start at the top? Α. The specific actions regarding the biometric data would 18 Q. 19 be --20 Α. Okay. 21 I'm sorry, it would be the fourth paragraph down, just Q. 22 above --23 Sure. Α. 24 -- the heading. Q.

"Based on the foregoing, if law enforcement personnel

Amanda L. Longmore, RPR, FCRR, Federal Official Court Reporter

25

Α.

1 encounter devices subject to seizures pursuant to this warrant 2 it may be unlocked using the aforementioned biometric features. The warrant your affiant is applying for would permit law 3 enforcement personnel to, one, press and swipe the fingers 4 including thumbs of Christopher Kenji Bendann to the 5 fingerprint scanner of the seized devices; two, hold the device 6 7 in front of Christopher Kenji Bendann to activate the facial recognition feature; and/or, three, hold the device in front of 8 9 the face of Christopher Kenji Bendann and activate the iris recognition feature for the purpose of attempting to unlock the 10 11 device and attempting to access data contained in the device in order to search for evidence of the Maryland Criminal Codes 12 13 listed above as authorized by this warrant." 14 Thank you. And when were these search warrants actually Q. 15 executed?

A. They were executed on February 3rd, 2023.

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- Q. And tell us what, if any, preparation and planning occurred prior to the execution of the search warrants?
- A. Sure. We prepared an operations plan. And the operations plan is it's a routine procedure. It's a form that we complete which basically identifies all possible residents, occupants of the residence, any hazards that we might encounter when we try to execute the warrant, and how we're going to mitigate those and also any local hospitals and things in the area. We do complete a full background packet for any possible

- 1 residents, occupants of the residence during that time.
- Q. Okay. And is the operational plan in writing?
 - A. Yes.

3

7

- 4 Q. I'm going to show you what's marked as Government Exhibit
- 2. You can take a look at Government Exhibit 2 and tell me if you recognize this document?
 - A. Yes. This is the operations plan.
 - Q. And who is provided a copy of the operations plan?
- 9 A. Everyone who's going to be present at the execution of the search warrant will get a copy of the operations plan.
- 12 **A**. Yes.
- 13 Q. And as the lead detective, did you familiarize yourself 14 with the contents of the operations plan?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And did that include the details that were provided on the target location?
- 18 **∥ a**. Yes.
- 19 Q. And how about the details provided on the target person,
- 20 Mr. Bendann?
- 21 **A**. Yes.
- 22 Q. And did the details in the operation plan include
- 23 Mr. Bendann's date of birth?
- 24 A. Yes, it did.
- 25 Q. Approximately what time on February 3rd was the search

- 1 | warrant on the residence executed?
- 2 **A**. Approximately 5:18 a.m.
- 3 Q. And can you tell us how entry was made into the residence?
- A. Yeah. The Baltimore County Tactical Unit was utilized for this execution of this warrant.
- Q. And were you physically present when the Tactical Unit approached the residence?
 - A. No.

8

- Q. What was your location?
- 10 A. I was stationed in a vehicle monitoring via radio.
- 11 Q. And were you nearby?
- 12 **A**. Yes.
- 13 Q. Approximately how far?
- 14 | A. I was probably a block away.
- 15 Q. Okay. And have you had an opportunity to review body-worn camera footage provided by the Tactical Unit?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Did you have a sense of how the initial approach occurred?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Can you tell us what happened?
- 21 A. Sure. The Tactical Unit approached the front door. They
- 22 knocked and began giving commands for any occupants to come to
- 23 the front door. And the defendant came to the door and was
- 24 secured at the front door of the location.
- 25 Q. And was there anyone else in the residence at the time?

- A. No.
- 2 Q. And what type of residence was this? Single family home,
- 3 | townhome?

1

4

15

- A. It was a townhome.
- 5 Q. One, two levels?
- 6 A. Yes, it was two levels.
- 7 Q. Okay. And what hap -- well, I'm assuming the Tactical
- 8 Unit cleared the residence?
- 9 **A**. Yes.
- 10 Q. And after they cleared the residence, what type of communication is relayed to you?
- 12 A. They relayed that the home was safe and secure, that it
 13 was okay for us to enter and that the defendant was secured in
 14 the dining room of the residence.
 - Q. And at that point did you actually respond to the location and go into the residence?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Anyone else with you?
- A. Members of the Baltimore County Police Department, FBI personnel, as well as a Frederick County K9 officer.
- 21 Q. And would you as a detective have been wearing a body-worn camera at the time?
- 23 | A. No.
- 24 Q. How about any patrol officer that accompanied you?
- 25 A. Yes. We had a patrol officer on scene who was equipped

1 with a body-worn camera. 2 Tell us where Mr. Bendann was located when you first entered the residence. 3 He was seated in a chair in the dining room. 4 Do you recall if he was in flex cuffs? 5 Q. 6 He was. Α. 7 And how was he dressed? Q. He was in his boxer shorts and he didn't have a shirt on. 8 Α. 9 And do you recall whether it was dark out during this hour Q. or still light? 10 11 It was dark. Α. And did there come a point in time where you or one of 12 Q. 13 your colleagues removed the flex cuffs from Mr. Bendann? 14 Yes. Α. 15 When was that done? Do you recall? Ο. It was pretty shortly after entering the residence and 16 17 making contact with him. Once we determined that he wasn't a threat, then he was unhandcuffed. 18 19 You've had an opportunity to review the body-worn camera Q. 20 footage of the patrol officer that was present; is that right? 21 Yes. Α. 22 Your Honor, at this time the Government MS. HAGAN: 23 would move to introduce Government Exhibit 3, which is the 24 body-worn camera footage worn by one of the patrol officers

25

present.

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1
            With the Court's permission, I'd like to start to play it,
 2
      stop it at certain portions so that I can ask Detective Markel
                  I do not intend to play the body-worn camera
 3
      questions.
      footage in its entirety. There are long periods of time where
 4
      members of law enforcement are searching the residence, so I'm
 5
      really hoping to focus on just key points pertaining to issues
 6
 7
      before the Court today.
                 THE COURT: Any objection?
 8
 9
                 MR. NI ETO: No, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: Received, and you may proceed as
10
11
      proposed.
12
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             Thank you.
13
            Okay. Ms. McGuinn, I'd like to go ahead and start the
      beginning of the body-worn camera footage. If we could just
14
15
      move it to where the sounds starts, close to one minute. And,
16
      again, this is Government Exhibit 3, for the record.
17
            (A video was played in the courtroom.)
                             Ms. McGuinn, can you pause it right
18
                 MS. HAGAN:
19
      there?
20
                 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, ma'am. Does this screen
21
      work?
22
                 MS. HAGAN: Is it not on?
23
                 THE COURT:
                             That screen's not working.
24
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Should I turn it on?
25
                 THE COURT:
                             Hold on. Let the courtroom deputy clerk
```

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handle it.
 1
 2
            Counsel, are your screens working?
 3
                 MS. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor.
                 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.
 4
 5
                 THE COURT: A, call IT; B, let's rig a mic so that
      the witness can move to the jury box.
 6
 7
            Go ahead and pick up your things, Detective -- Corporal.
      Excuse me. Go to the first row of the jury box, come about
 8
 9
      two-thirds of the way down, situate yourself in front of one of
      those screens and then we'll rig a mic for you in just a
10
11
      second.
12
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Okay.
13
                 THE COURT: Come down to the third screen, assuming
14
      it's working.
15
                 THE WITNESS:
                               It is.
16
                 THE COURT: I don't think there's going to be enough
17
      extension on that. They have to plug it into the floor unit.
            (Pause in Proceedings.)
18
19
                 THE COURT: Give me a mic check, Corporal.
20
                 THE WITNESS: Check, testing 1, 2.
                 THE COURT:
21
                             Great.
22
                 THE WITNESS: All right.
                 THE COURT: You may continue.
23
24
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             Thank you.
25
      BY MS. HAGAN:
```

Q. Detective Markel, I'm going to just replay the last -- where we started so you have an opportunity to view this first minute of the body-worn camera footage.

(Video Resumed.)

BY MS. HAGAN:

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- Q. Detective Markel, were you able to hear your voice in the background?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And who were you speaking with?
- 10 A. I was speaking with -- initially I was speaking with the defendant, Mr. Bendann.
 - Q. And is that him that is seated there in the upper portion of the screen?
- 14 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 15 Q. And what room or rooms is Mr. Bendann seated in or between?
 - A. It's between -- it's the dining room but it's like right between the kitchen and the dining room.
 - Q. And can you explain for us the exchange that occurred between you and Mr. Bendann?
 - A. Sure. So I was telling him that we were going to take all of our gear off so that we could come in to continue to execute the search warrant, and then he had mentioned that he has an attorney and that he was instructed, I guess, to notify her when -- you know, should this happen. And I explained to him

- that I would come back in and speak with him and that I offered
 to get him some clothing for the time being.
 - Q. And did he indicate he would like clothing?
 - A. Yes.

3

4

- Q. Okay. And from where were you going to retrieve the clothing?
- 7 A. From his bedroom.
 - Q. And did you retrieve clothing for him?
- 9 **A**. I did.
- 10 Q. Okay. Now, in the -- where we have stopped it here at
- 11 | 1:49, is he still wearing the flex cuffs?
- 12 | A. No.
- Q. And were you the one that removed them from him, do you
- 14 | recall?
- 15 A. I was not.
- 16 Q. All right. And so from this point on, do you retrieve clothing for him upstairs?
- 18 **∥ a**. Yes.
- 19 Q. From the bedroom?
- 20 **A**. Yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. And is he given an opportunity to put those clothes 22 on there?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- MS. HAGAN: Okay. Ms. McGuinn, I'm going to ask that you go ahead and play.

```
1
                 MS. MCGUINN: From that point?
 2
                 MS. HAGAN:
                              If you could go to approximately 3
      minutes and 30 seconds in.
 3
            (A video was played in the courtroom.)
 4
 5
                 MS. HAGAN:
                            Can you pause it, Ms. McGuinn?
      BY MS. HAGAN:
 6
 7
            Detective Markel, what did you mean just now when you said
       "We might need him for certain devices"?
 8
 9
                  I didn't want the patrol officer to transport him
      Α.
      just yet because we may have needed him for his biometrics,
10
11
      facial recognition, fingerprint, and eyes.
            In the event that there were electronic devices that were
12
      Q.
13
      located?
14
            Yes.
      Α.
15
                              Ms. McGuinn, can you move to
                 MS. HAGAN:
16
       approximately 7 minutes and 50 seconds in?
            (Video Resumed.)
17
       BY MS. HAGAN:
18
19
            Detective Markel, when this portion of the video started,
      Q.
20
      did you advise Mr. Bendann of his Miranda warnings?
21
      Α.
            Yes.
            And were you doing that verbally by itself or were you
22
23
      also showing him anything in writing?
            I was doing it verbally.
24
      Α.
25
            And just so that the record is clear, since this
      Q.
```

```
conversation's happening in the background of this video, can
 1
 2
      you just sort of recap for us that exchange after you explained
      Miranda to Mr. Bendann?
 3
            Sure. So I advised him of his rights. He indicated that
 4
      he understood and he -- I also advised him that I was
 5
      interested in speaking with him or conducting an interview with
 6
 7
      him in regards to the investigation.
            Mr. Bendann stated that his attorney had advised him not
 8
 9
      to talk about the case or not to speak with anyone in reference
10
      and I just -- I told him that that was fine and that if, you
11
      know, if he would like, he could make contact with his attorney
      and then we could set up an interview for a later date and
12
13
      time.
14
            Okay. And then did he ask to use the restroom towards the
      Q.
15
      end of this clip?
16
            Yes.
      Α.
17
            And was he escorted to a restroom?
      0.
18
            Yes, he was.
      Α.
19
            Do you recall if he was escorted to an upstairs or a
      Q.
20
      downstairs restroom?
21
            I believe he was escorted upstairs.
      Α.
22
                             Okay. Can I, Ms. McGuinn, have you move
                 MS. HAGAN:
23
      to 11 minutes into the video?
24
            (Video Resumed.)
```

Can you pause that?

MS. HAGAN:

BY MS. HAGAN: 1 2 What did you just show Mr. Bendann? 0. I showed Mr. Bendann a copy of the sealing order. 3 Α. what other paperwork did you have with you in the 4 0. residence during the execution of the search warrant? 5 Sure. I had the search warrant itself and I had the 6 7 operations plan. 8 And while this search warrant was being executed while 9 Mr. Bendann is seated here in this particular area, where did 10 you keep that paperwork? 11 It was in my file folder. I had a case file folder, and I kept that -- there was a breakfast bar to the left behind this 12 13 wall that you cannot see, but there's a breakfast bar right 14 there and I had my paperwork sitting on that. 15 MS. HAGAN: Okay. Ms. McGuinn, can you move to 13 16 minutes into the video? 17 (Video Resumed.) 18 MS. HAGAN: Can you pause it? 19 BY MS. HAGAN: 20 What's happening with Mr. Bendann in that clip? Q. 21 He's being escorted upstairs to the bathroom. Α. 22 And after he's permitted to use the bathroom, is he then 23 escorted back down to the same location in that chair? 24 Α. Yes, ma'am. 25 And during any of the time periods that we are not Q.

```
playing, was there any questioning of Mr. Bendann?
 1
 2
            No.
      Α.
            No interrogation?
 3
      Q.
 4
      Α.
            No.
            were there any threats that were made to Mr. Bendann?
 5
      Q.
                 THE COURT:
 6
                              One moment.
 7
            (Pause in Proceedings.)
                 THE COURT: You may continue.
 8
 9
      BY MS. HAGAN:
            Any threats to Mr. Bendann during these time periods?
10
      Q.
11
            No.
      Α.
12
                            Ms. McGuinn, I'm going to ask you to move
                 MS. HAGAN:
13
      to 27 minutes into the video.
14
            (Video Resumed.)
15
                 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, can you pause that?
16
      BY MS. HAGAN:
            The beginning of this clip at 27 minutes into the video,
17
18
      Detective Markel, was that you coming from upstairs?
19
      Α.
            Yes.
20
            And who is the individual that just followed you, the
21
      gentleman with the glasses on?
            Sure. He's the federal forensic technician that was on
22
23
               I believe his name is Detective Shumway.
24
            And at this point, have you recovered any electronic
25
      devices?
```

1

Α.

Yes.

Direct Examination - Shannon Markel

2 And from where was an electronic device recovered and what 3 type? We retrieved a cell phone from the night stand in 4 Mr. Bendann's bedroom. 5 6 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, can you move to --7 BY MS. HAGAN: 8 And why are you then going into the kitchen area at this 9 point? I was going into the kitchen area so it could be 10 11 inventoried on our inventory sheet. Okay. Ms. McGuinn, can you move to 28 12 MS. HAGAN: 13 minutes and 30 seconds in? 14 (Video Resumed.) 15 MS. HAGAN: And stop there, Ms. McGuinn. 16 BY MS. HAGAN: 17 Okay. And looks like you just came back again from the upstairs level? 18 19 Α. Yes. 20 And what were you doing up there again? 21 So upon executing the search warrants we will letter each room and sketch the inside of the residence so I was trying to 22 23 ascertain which letter number correlated with Mr. Bendann's 24 bedroom so I could note it on the inventory sheet. 25 And until this point are there other law enforcement Q.

individuals that are there inside the residence documenting the 1 2 rooms and taking photographs and things of that nature? 3 Α. Yes. Okay. And so were you able to confirm which room from 4 0. 5 which the phone was recovered? 6 Α. Yes. 7 MS. HAGAN: If we could just keep letting it play, Approximately 29 minutes in we're focusing on Mr. 8 9 Bendann. Thank you. 10 (Video Resumed.) 11 MS. HAGAN: Can you pause it right there? 12 BY MS. HAGAN: 13 Okay. Detective Markel, explain to us what transpired 14 just now. 15 So I had the cell phone that I recovered from his 16 I approached the defendant and I presented the cell phone to his face, at which time it didn't immediately 17 18 recognize his face and it automatically prompted for a passcode 19 to be entered. Mr. Bendann, without prompting, put his passcode into the phone while I was standing next to him. 20 21 And so explain to us why you took the cell phone and Q. 22 approached him to put it up to his face. To begin with, why 23 did you do that? 24 Α. Because it was passcode locked.

And is that the reason why you include in search warrants

25

Q.

- such as this authorization to seize biometric data to unlock this cell phone?
 - A. Yes.

3

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- Q. And so you held it up to Mr. Bendann's face and what happened?
 - A. So I held it up to his face and it didn't immediately recognize his face and the phone prompted for a passcode, and Mr. Bendann entered his passcode. I'm sorry.
 - Q. That's okay. And when you say it prompted for a passcode because it did not recognize his face, did that prompting occur as you were still holding the phone up to Mr. Bendann?
- 12 **A**. Yes.
- Q. And what did the prompting look like? How did you know it was requesting a passcode?
 - A. Sure. So when I presented the phone to his face, the screen bounced, indicating that it did not recognize his face; and then the number -- the number pad came up with the six digits prompting for a passcode.
 - Q. And did you say anything to him at that point in time?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you give him any direction or any commands?
- 22 **A**. No.
- 23 Q. Did you say anything at all out loud?
- 24 | A. No.
- 25 Q. And after Mr. Bendann entered -- well, as Mr. Bendann

- 1 entered the passcode, could you see what he entered? 2 I could see -- I could clearly see the first four digits. 3 Do you recall what they were? 4 0. 5 Yes. It was 0701. Α. And did those initial four digits seem familiar to you? 6 0. 7 Yes. Α. And how did you recog -- what did you recognize them as? 8 Q. 9 I recognized it as his -- the first four digits of his Α. birthday, but I wasn't completely certain at that time. 10 11 And he did enter a complete six-digit passcode? 0. 12 Α. Yes. 13 But you only saw the first four? Q. 14 That's correct. Α. 15 And after he entered the passcode, what did you do with Q. 16 the phone? 17 I brought it to Shumway. Α. And --18 Ο. 19 Who was holding the phone when the THE COURT: 20 defendant entered the digits? 21 THE WITNESS: I was holding the phone. 22 THE COURT: Next question. 23 BY MS. HAGAN: 24 0. why did you then hand the phone to Mr. Shumway?

25

I handed the phone to Mr. Shumway because he is the Α.

1

federal forensic technician on scene, and I gave it to him to

```
2
      analyze or to take custody of.
            And is that what's happening as we have frozen the screen
 3
      here at this moment?
 4
            That's correct.
 5
      Α.
                 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, can you keep playing?
 6
 7
            (Video Resumed.)
 8
                 MS. HAGAN: Can you pause it?
 9
      BY MS. HAGAN:
            Detective Markel, where did you just go?
10
      Q.
11
            I went back to the breakfast bar kitchen area, kitchen,
      Α.
12
      dining room area.
13
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             Okay. Can you hit play, Ms. McGuinn.
14
            (Video Resumed.)
15
                 MS. HAGAN: Can you pause it, Ms. McGuinn?
16
      BY MS. HAGAN:
17
            Can you explain what just happened there, Detective
      Markel?
18
19
                  So while I was back at the breakfast bar, I was
20
       looking at my operations plan to verify the defendant's date of
21
      birth.
              Two statements are made. The first statement, I was
       reading the operations plan confirming what I was reading and I
22
23
       said "070184."
24
            The second statement I approached the defendant and I was
25
      directing a statement in his direction and I said "070184" and
```

he confirmed "Yes." 1 2 And did you see Mr. Shumway enter the kitchen area in this last clip that we just watched? 3 Yes. 4 Α. And did you have a conversation with him when he entered 5 Q. the kitchen area, or do you recall him saying anything to you? 6 7 I believe -- I believe he was trying to confirm the passcode as well and confirm the date of birth as well. 8 9 And --Q. With whom? 10 THE COURT: 11 THE WITNESS: With me. 12 THE COURT: Next question. 13 BY MS. HAGAN: 14 And did you have an opportunity to look at the operations Q. 15 plan? 16 Yes, I did. Α. And did you confirm the date of birth as 07/01/84? 17 Q. 18 Yes. Α. 19 And did you relay that verbally to Mr. Shumway? Q. 20 I did. Α. 21 And you indicated that you ended up saying it out loud Q. 22 twice? 23 Yes. Α. 24 And tell us what Mr. Bendann said in response the second 25 time.

```
He said "Yes."
 1
      Α.
 2
            And when you said it the second time, do you recall
      Ο.
      whether you were directing it at Mr. Bendann or Mr. Shumway?
 3
            I was directing it at Mr. Bendann.
 4
      Α.
            Okay. Now -- and Mr. Bendann said "Yes," you indicated;
 5
      Q.
 6
      is that right?
 7
            Correct.
      Α.
            Okay. Now, had Mr. Bendann not responded to you, would
 8
      Q.
 9
      you have relayed the 0701 --
                 MR. NI ETO: Objection, Your Honor.
10
11
                 THE COURT: Sustained. Next question. Calls for
      speculation.
12
13
                 MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, may I be heard on that?
14
                 THE COURT:
                             Next question. You asked him, "Would you
15
      have." That was the predicate to your next question.
16
                 MS. HAGAN: Yes, and one of the Government's
      arguments is inevitable discovery.
17
18
                 THE COURT: I understand that.
19
                 MS. HAGAN: Okay.
20
                 THE COURT: But the form of the question nonetheless
21
      called for speculation so it's sustained.
      BY MS. HAGAN:
22
23
            After confirming the date of birth of Mr. Bendann in the
      Q.
24
      operations plan, you did relay that to Mr. Shumway?
25
      Α.
            Yes.
```

1	Q. And so essentially you did have the passcode?	
2	A. I did.	
3	MS. HAGAN: Court's indulgence.	
4	(Pause in Proceedings.)	
5	THE COURT: You can't ask a question that overtly	
6	asks for speculation. That's why I sustained the objection.	
7	MS. HAGAN: Understood, Your Honor.	
8	THE COURT: I understand where you're going. It's	
9	possible that you could lay a foundation about law enforcement	
10	techniques, tactics in these kinds of circumstances. I've read	
11	your brief and I understand what the second theory is. It's	
12	just that you can't come after it that baldly.	
13	MS. HAGAN: Understood, Your Honor.	
14	THE COURT: So I'm not cutting off the line of	
15	inquiry.	
16	MS. HAGAN: Yes.	
17	THE COURT: That question was objectionable and	
18	that's why I sustained it.	
19	MS. HAGAN: I think at this point the information has	
20	been elicited, but I will follow up based on Your Honor's	
21	comments.	
22	BY MS. HAGAN:	
23	Q. Detective Markel, was it your intention or law	
24	enforcement's intention to attempt a passcode, if known, in	
25	addition to the biometric data?	

```
MR. NI ETO:
                             Objection, Your Honor.
 1
 2
                 THE COURT:
                              Same objection?
                             It was also the inclusion of "and law
 3
                 MR. NIFTO:
      enforcement."
 4
                             Okay. Objectionable as to her
 5
                 THE COURT:
 6
      speculating about what others might do. You can ask her about
 7
      what she does and what her training is and what her strategy is
      when confronted with this kind of situation.
 8
 9
      BY MS. HAGAN:
            Was it your intention, Detective Markel, to obtain the
10
      Q.
11
      date of birth and passcode for that cell phone?
12
      Α.
            Yes.
13
            And if you did obtain what you thought was the passcode,
14
      was it your intention to relay it to Mr. Shumway?
15
            Yes.
      Α.
16
            And based on what Mr. Shumway's purpose was there present
17
      for the search warrant execution, why was it necessary for you
      to relay that information to Mr. Shumway?
18
19
            So that the device could be analyzed.
      Α.
20
            And my last question, Detective Markel, you indicated that
      the search warrant, Government Exhibit 1, was signed by Judge
21
22
      Pilarski. District Court or Circuit Court Judge? If you know.
23
                             Would it refresh your memory to look at
                 THE COURT:
24
      the search warrant?
25
                 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. I just refreshed my memory.
```

```
1
      District Court Judge.
 2
                 MS. HAGAN:
                              Okay. Thank you.
 3
            Your Honor, I have nothing further.
                              Okay. Corporal, if you would pick up
                 THE COURT:
 4
      your papers and so forth and move back to the witness stand
 5
      where the technology is once again working.
 6
 7
                 THE WITNESS:
                                Sure.
                 THE COURT: And cross-examination, Mr. Nieto.
 8
 9
                 MR. NIETO: My apologies, Your Honor. I'm sorry?
                 THE COURT: Cross-examination?
10
11
                 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.
12
                 THE COURT:
                              It's still working?
13
                 THE CLERK:
                              Yes.
14
                               CROSS EXAMINATION
15
      BY MR. NI ETO:
16
            And good morning.
      Q.
17
            Good morning.
      Α.
18
            what is your current rank? Is it corporal?
      Q.
19
            It's corporal, sir.
      Α.
20
            Okay. All right. So Corporal, you said you have about 17
      Q.
21
      years of experience in law enforcement, right?
22
            Yes, sir.
      Α.
23
            And so I have to assume throughout that time you've
24
      executed your fair share of search warrants; is that fair to
25
       say?
```

- 1 Yes, sir. Α. 2 All right. And so as part and parcel -- well, if I may, 3 approximately how many search warrants have you participated in the execution of? 4 5 Approximately a hundred. Α. 6 THE COURT: Are you going to use this BWC footage or 7 should we take this down? MR. NIETO: I think she could take it -- I think it's 8 9 okay to be taken down. THE COURT: Let's go ahead and blank the screen. 10 11 Thank you. Next question. BY MR. NI ETO: 12 13 All right. Now, as part of the execution of the search 14 warrant, the raid team and the investigators get together in 15 advance to discuss how things are going to happen; is that fair 16 to say? 17 Α. Yes. And sometimes that can happen a day or two before but 18 19 oftentimes it happens the morning of; is that fair? 20 Correct. Α. Okay. So on this particular date, I believe you had 21 22 indicated that the search warrant was executed at 5:18 a.m., 23 right? 24
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- 25 And so did you meet with the other law enforcement and Q.

members of the tactical raid unit before that? 1 2 Α. Yes. 3 Do you remember approximately what time? Q. I believe -- can I check my operations plan? 4 Α. 5 Absolutely, yes. Q. Okay. Thank you. 6 Α. 7 THE COURT: Once you've looked at the document, 8 refreshed your memory, put the document down, tell us you're 9 ready to keep going. THE WITNESS: Sure. I believe we briefed at 0500 10 11 that morning. BY MR. NI ETO: 12 13 Okay. About 5 a.m.? Q. 14 Yes. Α. 15 And so -- and I don't expect you to necessarily remember 16 with specificity, but I'm assuming that that day, right, do you 17 remember what time your work shift began that morning? I believe it was 7 o'clock was my work shift start 18 Α. 19 time. 20 And that's 7:00 a.m., right? Q. 21 7:00 a.m. Α. 22 So this is before your work shift technically begins? 0. 23 Yes, sir. Α. And so you're getting up, if you're going to meet with the 24 Q. 25 Tactical Unit at 5:00, I mean, you're getting up at least

- 1 before 4 o'clock; is that fair?
- 2 A. That's correct, yep.
- Q. And so as part of your -- when you wake up at 4:00 a.m., right, maybe you have a cup of coffee, it takes a little bit of time for you to sort of get your senses; is that fair?
 - A. Sure.

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- Q. Okay. And so the decision to execute the search warrant at 5:18 in the morning is a law enforcement decision?
 - A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. And amongst many of the reasons in support of that, one of it, one of the reasons is because at that hour, chances are the people in the home are going to be asleep, right?
- 13 A. Correct.
 - Q. And that minimizes the risk of harm to law enforcement or the destruction of evidence, right?
- 16 A. That's correct.
 - Q. All right. And this was not a no-knock warrant?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- Q. Right. So law enforcement at 5:18 start banging on the door to alert the people within the home that they are there to execute this warrant, correct?
 - ∥ A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And then I believe your testimony was that
 Mr. Bendann, per your recollection, had opened the door,
- 25 tactical team goes in, right?

- 1 Α. Correct. 2 Now, the tactical team, they were not dressed the way in Q. which you were dressed in the video, were they? 3 4 No. Α. 5 And they're not dressed the way you're dressed today, are Q. 6 they? 7 Α. No. Now, in fact, they had guns that were out? 8 Q.
- 2. Now, in race, ency had gains that here out.
- 9 **A**. Sure.
- 10 Q. Right? Did they have like a riot shield to get in?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Did they have a ram in the off chance they could not open the door?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. All right. And they had like their full uniforms?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Now, this is a tactical unit, so they're not wearing what
 18 we may ordinarily associate with police officers; is that fair?
- 19 A. That's fair.
- 20 Q. So it's not like the blues; it's -- almost look like 21 fatigues, don't they?
- 22 **A**. Yes.
- 23 Q. Quasi-military vibe to them; is that fair?
- 24 **A**. Yes.
- 25 Q. All right. And so -- and I believe as we were looking at

the video, so at least on the main floor, right -- let me take a step back, Corporal.

Is it fair to say that the number of law enforcement that entered that house at 5:18 in the morning or at least in general that morning was over a dozen?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Over 20?
- A. I'm not sure about that.
- Q. Fair. But a good number of people were in that home, right?
- A. Correct.
- 12 Q. All right. And when they enter their home, obviously as

 13 you know through your experience, the first thing they want to

 14 do is secure the residence?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And by that, they mean they want to make sure there's nobody hiding in a closet or someone else in another room or, I suppose in theory, a victim or someone else in a stage of distress; is that true?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. All right. So law enforcement in their military fatigues with their guns exposed yell out, right, when they enter the home; is that fair?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And that happened in this case, too, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. They start yelling out, if anyone's here, law enforcement, that kind of stuff?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that's also for their protection as well, right?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. And so while they're yelling, they're walking throughout 8 the house, looking to find anyone or anything in any place?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. Okay. And Mr. Bendann is present in the home while this 11 is happening, right?
- 12 **A**. Yes.
- 13 Q. Now, this is at 5:18, and I believe as we had seen in the videos Mr. Bendann is in essence in his underwear, right?
- 15 A. Correct.
 - Q. And so it's based on at least the visual depiction, it wouldn't surprise you to know that he was awakened by the execution of the warrant?
- 19 ∥ A. Correct.
- Q. Right. And during the time that you saw him sitting
 there, you didn't see him have coffee or any food or anything
 like that?
- 23 | A. No.
- 24 Q. Right. And I believe as we had watched up to roughly
 25 about the 30-minute mark, right, when you have the discussion

- with regards to the passcode with him, do you remember that video that we watched?
 - A. Yes.
- 4 Q. So even 30 minutes in, that is not even 6 a.m., is it?
- 5 A. No.

- 6 Q. Okay. Okay. So you were the affiant or you were the writer of the search warrant?
- 8 A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. Okay. And so as part of that search warrant, you received permission from the court to get biometric features from
- 11 Mr. Bendann for the phones or other electronic devices?
- 12 **A**. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And in the 17 years that you've been doing this type of work, cell phones and technologies and computers, everything continues to evolve technologically?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 Q. Is that consistent with your experiences?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- Q. All right. So maybe 17 years ago we didn't have to deal with passcodes and facial recognition on cell phones to access
- 21 **|** it, right?
- 22 **A**. Right.
- Q. But today's day and age that's the way cell phones are working; is that fair?
- 25 A. That's fair.

- Q. And so understanding that, you sought permission from the court in advance to allow you to get the biometric features to open the phone, right?

 A. Correct.

 Q. And you do that specifically because there is always the
 - Q. And you do that specifically because there is always the danger or risk that you would not be able to access the contents of that device without it?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And in fact, I believe the Government had referenced you to Page 14 --
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- of the search warrant, specifically for your statement. You say, specifically "Law enforcement personnel may not otherwise be able to access the data contained within the device(s) making the use of biometric features necessary to the execution of the search authorized by this warrant."
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Right. So entry into the phone is of import to you as an investigator in this case, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. All right. So when you enter into the home and you begin speaking with Mr. Bendann, I believe you had testified --

MR. NIETO: Court's indulgence. All right.

THE COURT: Corporal, when Baltimore County executes a search warrant, do they always employ a tactical team?

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1
                 THE WITNESS:
                                No.
 2
                 THE COURT:
                              who made the decision that a tactical
 3
       team would be employed in this execution?
                 THE WITNESS: My supervising officer as well as the
 4
 5
       FBI.
                 THE COURT: And what was the reason?
 6
 7
                 THE WITNESS:
                                Destruction of evidence, potential
       destruction of evidence.
 8
 9
                 THE COURT: Next question.
      BY MR. NI FTO:
10
11
            Corporal, were flash bangs used in the execution of this
12
      warrant?
13
      Α.
            No.
14
            were there any dogs that were brought to sniff or alert?
      Q.
15
      Α.
            Yes.
16
            There were drugs -- I'm sorry, no drugs -- there were
      Q.
17
      dogs, K9s brought to the residence that morning?
            There was one electronic-sniffing K9 dog.
18
      Α.
            Okay. Were there any drones that were utilized in the
19
      Q.
      search of this home?
20
            I'm not -- I'm aware of. I don't know.
21
      Α.
22
            Okay. And forgive me, if you could, the -- sniffing the
23
      K9 dog, if you could speak a little bit more about that?
24
      Α.
            Sure.
25
            What type of --
      Q.
```

- 1 A. It was a Frederick County K9 dog. The dog is apparently trained to sniff out electronics.
 - Q. Okay. And was there like a robot that you had -- that law enforcement had used to help in the search of the home?
 - A. I believe so.
 - Q. Okay. So that means in addition to the more than a dozen law enforcement, there was also a dog and a robot that was used to search the home?
 - A. Correct.

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- 10 Q. Okay. Now, and Mr. Bendann was initially handcuffed, 11 correct?
- 12 **A**. Yes, sir.
- Q. But then once you enter and, you know, everyone's secure, he's allowed to put on clothes and the flex cuffs are taken off, right?
 - A. Yes.
- 17 Q. But he's not allowed to leave, though, right?
- 18 | A. Correct.
 - Q. Now, in fact, I think as we had seen in the video there's a law enforcement officer, not in uniform, but standing right over him when he's seated in the middle of the room, correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- 23 Q. All right. And that's to make sure nothing untoward happens; is that fair to say?
- 25 A. Correct.

- 1 All right. So as we watched in the video, you advise Q. 2 Mr. Bendann of his Miranda rights, correct?
 - Α. Yes.

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- And at that point in time he invokes his right to have his 0. attorney present --
 - Correct. Α.
- -- before speaking with you, right?
- Α. Yes.
- All right. And you explained to him, and I think it's Q. actually preceding that but you had explained to him that the 10 11 warrant was under seal?
- That's correct. 12 Α.
- 13 And he didn't understand what that meant, but you 14 explained to him what that meant, right?
- 15 Correct. Α.
 - Okay. And then in the process of explaining to him what was going on, you also told him that pursuant to the warrant, you may need his face or hands at some point for certain things?
 - Correct, yes. Α.
 - And part of that -- well, not say part of that -- forgive Q. me, Corporal -- but you're saying that because you had court authorization to use his face or his fingerprint to be able to get into the electronic devices?
- 25 Correct. Α.

- Q. But you didn't explain that to him the way in which you explained the sealed warrant, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Right. And so after the cell phone has been recovered from the upstairs, you have the phone and you walk to
- 6 Mr. Bendann who's seated in the chair, right?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And then you holding the phone, you put it right in front of his face, correct?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. And this is, of course, after telling him that pursuant to
 12 the warrant, right, pursuant to the Court authorization you're
 13 going to need his face at some point?
 - A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And so you put that phone in front of his face, right, and 16 the screen is like most iPhones, right, which will give you the 17 opportunity for the facial recognition?
 - A. Correct.
- 19 Q. Is that what happened in this case?
- 20 A. That is, yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. But that doesn't work, right? The phone -- it is 22 not able to get into the phone?
- 23 **A**. Right.
- Q. But you're still holding the phone when the portion for the keypad pops up?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And when the keypad pops up on the iPhone, that's an opportunity for someone to enter in their passcode to get into the phone, right?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And this is, of course, the passcode that you want?
- 7 ∥ A. Right.
 - Q. And in order to enter into -- I guess in order to enter the passcode into the phone, most people use their hands, don't they?
- 11 **A**. Yes.
- 12 Q. All right. And so while you're still holding the phone in 13 front of his face, that prompt comes up, and then Mr. Bendann, 14 pursuant to your testimony, enters in the passcode, right?
- 15 **A**. Right.
 - Q. You didn't say anything at that moment, did you?
- 17 A. No.
- Q. No. But, again, previously you had explained to him that you had court authorization to use his hands for certain things while he's there, right?
- 21 A. Right, correct.
- Q. And you had just put the phone in front of his face
 without requesting or explaining to him what you were doing,
 right?
- 25 A. Correct.

- Q. And so it's not unreasonable for law enforcement to think that in that context, the suspect might think that they have to comply and enter in the passcode, right?
- A. Yes.

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Q. Exactly.

MR. NIETO: Court's indulgence, if I might.

THE COURT: Yep.

BY MR. NI FTO:

- Q. And Corporal, after you -- strike that.
- When Mr. Bendann answers the passcode, as we talked about, you're still holding the phone, right?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And so while you're holding the phone, you're able to look
 14 and see at what he's entering onto the phone and the keypad?
 - A. Yes, correct.
- 16 Q. But you can't see the whole thing but you see at least the first four digits, right?
 - A. Correct.
- 19 Q. All right. And so you are endeavoring to determine if 20 that is his birth date, right?
- 21 A. Correct.
- 22 Q. Because a birth date's a pretty -- you know, that could be used for passwords for phones, right?
 - A. Sure.
- 25 \ Q. That's not uncommon, is it?

Redirect Examination - Shannon Markel

1 It's not uncommon, no. Α. 2 Right. And so I think as we've see in the video you 3 direct a question to Mr. Bendann in which you're seeking to confirm that password or that passcode, right? 4 5 Correct. Α. And so when he's seated there, sort of offhandedly you 6 0. 7 turn towards him and you repeat out the numbers, right, 070184? 8 Correct. Α. 9 And then he confirms that is the passcode, right? Q. Correct. 10 Α. 11 And that is presumably the same passcode that you had seen 0. him enter into the phone? 12 13 Correct. Α. 14 While you were holding it? Q. 15 Α. Yes. 16 And, of course, this is all subsequent to that initial 17 statement you made to him when you entered that house about how you had court authorization to use his face or hands for 18 19 certain things, right? 20 Correct. Α. 21 MR. NIETO: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. No 22 further questions. 23 THE COURT: Redirect? 24 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 25 BY MS. HAGAN:

Redirect Examination - Shannon Markel

- Q. Detective Markel, you were asked about the decision to have the Tactical Unit present and you indicated that they were there because there was a concern of destruction of evidence.

 Do you recall that testimony?

 A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you recall whether in the affidavit for this particular search warrant you included specific evidence of deletion of evidence?

MR. NIETO: Your Honor, forgive me, I'd like to object. I think it's outside the scope of my cross.

THE COURT: It is, and the affidavit will speak for itself when it's available. It's in evidence and available to the Government for argument already.

Next question.

BY MS. HAGAN:

- Q. You were asked about the fact that you showed the sealing order to Mr. Bendann. Do you recall that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But you did not show him the search warrant affidavit that explained the use of biometrics; is that right?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And why did you not show Mr. Bendann the actual search warrant affidavit?
 - A. Because it was sealed and we didn't want pertinent facts of the case to be out at this time. It was still under

Redirect Examination - Shannon Markel

1 investigation. 2 Are you familiar or had you used prior to the search warrant execution the use of facial recognition biometrics to 3 open a cell phone? 4 5 Yes. Α. 6 How does one physically obtain facial recognition 0. 7 biometrics to open a cell phone? By presenting the device to the person who I guess owns 8 9 the phone, presenting the device to their face. 10 Q. And to your knowledge is that the only way to trigger the 11 facial recognition? 12 To my knowledge, yes. And in the clip that was played, four minutes into the 13 body-worn camera footage when you say out loud, "We might need 14 15 him for certain devices," who were you speaking with? I was speaking with the patrol officer on scene. 16 Α. 17 And then at some point did you also relay that information 0. to Mr. Bendann? 18 19 Yes, I did. Α. 20 MS. HAGAN: Okay. Nothing further, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: May the witness be excused? MS. HAGAN: 22 Yes. 23 Mr. Nieto, may the witness be excused? THE COURT: 24 MR. NI ETO: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

You may be excused.

THE COURT:

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1
                 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
                 MS. HAGAN:
                             Your Honor, the Government's next witness
 3
      is Jon Shumway.
                 THE COURT: Jon Shumway, please come forward.
 4
      the way up here to the witness stand, sir, and stop there and
 5
      face our clerk.
 6
 7
                 THE CLERK: Good morning, sir. Please raise your
      right hand.
 8
 9
            (Jon Shumway was duly sworn.)
                             Please adjust that microphone and speak
10
                 THE CLERK:
11
      directly into it. If you don't mind stating and spelling your
      first and last name for the record.
12
13
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Mv name is --
14
                 THE COURT: The microphone's got to be within about
      two inches of your face, okay? So sit back in the chair and
15
16
      pull the mic back to you.
17
                 THE WITNESS: How's that?
                 THE COURT: Close but not quite. A little closer.
18
19
      little closer. Let's try that. Go ahead.
20
                 THE WITNESS: My name is Jon, J-o-n, Shumway,
21
      S-h-u-m-w-a-y.
22
                 THE COURT: Your witness.
23
                              DIRECT EXAMINATION
24
      BY MS. HAGAN:
25
            Good morning, Mr. Shumway.
      Q.
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A. Good morning.

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- Q. Can you tell us where you were employed in January of 2023?
 - A. I was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Linthicum, Maryland as a computer forensic examiner.
- Q. And how long were you a computer forensic examiner with the FBI?
 - A. Directly for the FBI 15 years.
- 9 Q. Okay. And is that your background, your specialty area?
- 10 **A**. It is, yes.
- 11 Q. And as a forensic examiner, what were your primary responsibilities?
 - A. Along with doing computer and digital media forensics, I would often assist on search scenes for the seizure of digital materials.
 - Q. Would you mind telling us a little bit about your specific background and training in that area?
- 18 A. I've got extensive training through several places:
 19 National White Collar Crime Center; IACIS, which is the
- 20 International Association of Computer Investigative
- 21 | Specialists; I'm Encase certified; I am also FBI CART, which is
- Computer Analysis Response Team, certified as a senior examiner
- 23 at that time.
- 24 Q. And did you retire from the FBI?
- 25 A. Yes, I did, in August of this past year.

- Q. And are you currently employed?
- 2 A. I am. I work for -- as a contractor for the Department of 3 Defense at the Defense Cyber Crime Center.
 - Q. And are you working in a similar area?
 - A. Exactly the same area.

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- Q. Okay. Prior to working for the FBI, were you employed inany law enforcement capacity?
 - A. I was a police officer in the City of Niagara Falls, New York for 24 and a half years. The last seven and a half of those I was on temporary duty to the FBI at the Regional Computer Forensics Lab in Buffalo.
 - Q. Mr. Shumway, I'm going to direct your attention to the search warrant execution in this case that occurred at 115 Stanmore Road. Were you present for the execution of that search warrant?
 - A. Yes, I was.
- 18 A. To assist the agents in the seizure of digital evidence or digital devices.
 - Q. And where were you located within the residence when the search was taking place?
 - A. Primarily, until the search scene is secured, as I am not sworn law enforcement, for security purposes I wait outside.

 Once the scene is secure, we come in and we assist in locating devices. Primarily in this case I was in the living room of

1 | the residence.

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- Q. And when you made entry into the residence, was it at the same time as Baltimore County Police Detective Shannon Markel, do you recall?
 - A. It was after she got there.
- Q. Okay. And are you familiar with -- or were you familiar with the target of the investigation, Mr. Christopher Bendann?
 - A. Through the paperwork that I was shown, yes.
- 9 Q. And when you entered the residence after it was cleared, 10 do you recall where you saw Mr. Bendann?
 - A. He was sitting in the kitchen/dining room in the entryway to the living room in a chair facing the living room.
 - Q. And did you have any direct contact or conversation with Mr. Bendann?
 - A. Not immediately, no.
 - Q. Did there come a point in time when a cell phone was recovered and brought to you?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And can you tell us specifically what you recall happening?
 - A. It was an iPhone. I don't recall which model at this point, but it was on and screen-locked. As it was made -- I was made aware that biometrics were included in the search warrant, and what that means, basically, is either a thumb or a face can be used to unlock the device. I was handed the device

- 1 and determined that it was locked.
- 2 \ Q. Who handed you the device?
 - A. I believe it was Shannon.
 - Q. And by Shannon, do you mean Detective Markel?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Do you recall where this exchange occurred, where in the residence?
 - A. It would have been in the living room.
- 9 Q. Okay. She handed you the device and you noted what about 10 it?
 - A. That it was locked. And I walked over to Mr. Bendann and held it up to his face for the biometrics to unlock it. It did not work, but he entered the code voluntarily for us, and it was opened.
 - Q. When Detective Markel first handed you the phone, had it been unlocked to your knowledge?
 - A. It was locked when it was handed to me.
 - Q. Okay. And what was your intent -- what were you intending to do once she handed you the phone?
 - A. You want to do a couple of things. One is you want to get it into airplane mode so as little of the data will change as possible. You can prevent nefarious activities happening to the phone once you've disconnected it from networks. And then you want to, as we didn't know the PIN code, you want to gather as much information at that time as you can about potential PIN

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1
      codes, so you want to go into the settings area and look at
 2
       stored passwords.
 3
      Q.
            And were you able --
                 THE COURT:
                              One moment, Counsel.
 4
            (Pause in Proceedings.)
 5
 6
                 THE COURT: You may continue.
 7
                 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, I'm going to ask you to cue
      Government Exhibit 3 up to approximately 29 minutes and 10
 8
 9
       seconds into the video.
10
            Actually, Your Honor, do we have to have Mr. Shumway step
11
       to the jury box so he can see or is it on?
                              No. We surprisingly were able to fix it.
12
                 THE COURT:
13
                 MS. HAGAN:
                              Okav.
            (A video was played in the courtroom.)
14
15
                              Can you pause it, Ms. McGuinn?
                 MS. HAGAN:
16
      BY MS. HAGAN:
17
            Mr. Shumway, is that you in the center of the screen?
      Q.
18
            Yes, it is.
      Α.
19
            And that is the cell phone that Detective Markel handed to
      Q.
20
      you?
21
            Yes, it is.
      Α.
22
            what are you doing right now with the cell phone?
      0.
23
            At that point, I'm going to settings, passwords.
      Α.
24
            Okay. So when she handed it to you, was the phone open so
      0.
25
       that you could put it in airplane mode and get to the
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passwords?

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- A. To correct my previous statement, yes. But it was not -- the passwords was not open; the phone was open.
- Q. Okay. So the phone was open and so what were you permitted to do right at that moment?
- A. At that point, I'm permitted to triage it to see if there's anything extremely relevant, put it into airplane mode, and again, as we don't know the PIN code to get in it, one of the first things we do while we still have the biometrics authorization in the warrant is get into the passwords that are stored in it to see if there's hints to it.
- Q. Okay. And so you were able to put it in airplane mode?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And I'm going to ask Ms. McGuinn to hit play, but what do you recall happening as you were attempting to go into the different applications on the cell phone?
 - A. At this point the only application I would be going into was the stored passwords, and it would have brought up a screen requiring the biometrics again.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. It will give you a warning that it failed, try again.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- A. And I would stop at that point, too many tries, and it would fail altogether. So I believe at that point, we went back to Mr. Bendann to get his face to look at it again.

_	Difect Examination - Jon Shamway
1	MS. HAGAN: Okay. Ms. McGuinn, can you hit play?
2	(Video Resumed.)
3	MS. HAGAN: Can you pause it, Ms. McGuinn?
4	BY MS. HAGAN:
5	Q. The portion that we just saw, Mr. Shumway, did you hold
6	the cell phone back up to Mr. Bendann's face?
7	A. Yes, I did.
8	Q. And now you're walking away from him after you have placed
9	the phone up to his face?
10	A. I had placed it up to his face, but for whatever reason,
11	could have been the angle and whatever, it did not unlock the
12	passwords.
13	Q. And so you then walked away from Mr. Bendann?
14	A. Because I had the password at that point.
15	Q. Right now in the video?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And how did you have the password at that point?
18	A. Mr. Bendann actually stated without being asked, "Why
19	don't you just use my PIN code, it's 070184."
20	Q. And when did he say that in relation to what we just
21	watched?
22	A. When I was still standing right in front of him.
23	Q. So the part that we just watched, you've walked up to
24	Mr. Bendann, you've placed the cell phone up to his face, your
25	testimony is that that factual recognition did not work and it

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1
      prompted the passcode?
 2
      Α.
            Yes.
            And at that point, Mr. Bendann said what to you?
 3
      Q.
            He said, "Why don't you use my PIN code, it's 070184."
 4
 5
                 MS. HAGAN: Okay. Can we hit play, Ms. McGuinn?
 6
            (Video Resumed.)
 7
      BY MS. HAGAN:
            Who were you looking for right now?
 8
      Q.
 9
            I was going back to see the other agents in the kitchen.
      Α.
10
            Pause, please.
      Q.
11
            And when you walk back into the kitchen, what happened?
      Who did you see?
12
13
            I don't recall specifically who I saw in the kitchen at
14
      that point.
15
            Did you just watch the clip we just played?
      Ο.
            Yes, but I didn't see who else was in there.
16
      Α.
17
            Okay. Did you see Detective Markel when you went back
      0.
      into the kitchen?
18
19
      Α.
            She was in there, yes.
            Okay. Tell us what happened that's out of view on this
20
      Q.
21
      body-worn camera footage. What happened when you walked back
22
      into the kitchen?
23
            At that point I would have just advised that I'm going to
24
      take it out to my mobile forensics lab and start to do an
25
      acquisition of it.
```

1 Okay. And did you hear Detective Markel in the clip we Q. 2 just played call out "070184"? Yes, I did. 3 Α. And do you recall how that happened? 4 0. Just for verification. I can only make an assumption --5 Α. 6 Okay. Q. 7 -- that she called it out to make sure that everybody was 8 clear on the PIN code. 9 Okay. When you went back into the kitchen, had you Q. 10 already entered that PIN code? 11 Mr. Bendann actually had unlocked it himself and then volunteered the information, so it was unlocked and the 12 13 passwords was unlocked. 14 Okay. I'm going to just go back to --Q. 15 Ms. McGuinn, I'm going to ask you to play MS. HAGAN: 16 starting at 29 minutes and 10 seconds. 17 BY MS. HAGAN: Mr. Shumway, I'm going to ask you to watch Mr. Bendann in 18 19 the background. 20 (Video Resumed.) 21 MS. HAGAN: If you can pause it, Ms. McGuinn. 22 BY MS. HAGAN: 23 Mr. Shumway, did you just see the interaction between you 24 and Detective Markel?

25

Α.

Yes, I did.

- Q. Now, at that point, if we can just go back to when you indicated that the phone was prompting you for the facial recognition again, correct that you walked up to Mr. Bendann and placed it to his face?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. And what happened when you placed it up to his face?
 - A. It didn't unlock the area I needed it to unlock and he voluntarily recited his passcode and said "Why don't you use my PIN code."
 - Q. And then did you seek out Detective Markel?
- 12 A. Yes, it appears I did.
- 13 Q. And did you locate her in the kitchen?
- 14 **A**. Yes.

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- Q. And what, if anything, did you tell her or ask her?
- 16 A. I would have said something about we've got it. I may
 17 have asked if she had heard the PIN code or just so it gets
- 18 documented.
- 19 **Q**. Okay.
- 20 A. But I don't recall specifically what our interaction in 21 the kitchen was at that point.
- Q. Okay. And then were you able to access the phone at that point?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- MS. HAGAN: Okay. Court's indulgence.

Nothing further, Your Honor.

1

Cross Examination - Jon Shumway

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2
                 THE COURT:
                              Cross?
 3
                 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.
                               CROSS EXAMINATION
 4
      BY MR. NI ETO:
 5
 6
            Now, Mr. Shumway, your recollection of this event -- of
      0.
 7
      this event isn't crystal clear, is it?
            Not every specific incident, no, sir.
 8
      Α.
 9
            And, again, that makes sense because there is over a year
      Q.
10
      ago, right?
11
            Right.
      Α.
            So no one can be expected to remember every single detail
12
      Q.
13
      of something that happened 14 months ago, right?
14
            Not every detail, no.
      Α.
15
            Right. And you've been participating in search warrants
      Q.
16
      in this similar capacity before and after that, right?
17
            Yes.
      Α.
            Right, okay. So but as best you can recall in terms of
18
19
      what you were sitting outside waiting for the search warrant to
20
      be executed at the beginning, do you remember that, sir?
21
            Yes, sir.
      Α.
22
            Okay. Now, I know it was early in the morning a little
23
      bit after five; is that about right?
24
            Five or six. Generally search warrants were after six but
25
      I don't recall specifically the time on this one.
```

- Q. And I'm sorry, sir, did you say generally search warrants are executed after six or around six?
 - A. As a general rule, yes.
 - Q. Okay. All right. So is it light out?
 - A. I don't believe it was light out at that point.
- Q. Okay. But the neighborhood in which this house was located, right, you were parked in your car sitting on the street?
- 9 A. In our mobile forensic van, yes.
 - Q. And it is a fairly nice neighborhood, right?
- 11 A. I didn't pay that close attention to the neighborhood. I
 12 was more focused on what I was going to be doing.
 - Q. When you're sitting there just waiting, right, while they're breaking in -- or they're going in through the door, you're going to be locking around, right?
 - A. Not really.
- 17 | Q. No?

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- 18 | A. No.
- 19 Q. Not looking at your surroundings?
- A. Sometimes we're not even right there as they're going
 through the door. Sometimes we're, you know, a block or two
 away waiting to pull up. It's not good practice to be in front
 of a location if there's going to be an incident.
- 24 Q. All right. So were you a block or two away from the house 25 that was being searched?

- $1 \parallel A$. When entry was made I believe we were, yes.
- Q. Okay. But you don't have any recollection as to the nature of the neighborhood where you were parked?
 - A. I don't.

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- Q. Okay. Well, did you participate in the pre-raid debriefing? And forgive me, perhaps that's the wrong terminology. Before the raid, were you -- did you participate in a meeting with other law enforcement to discuss what was going to happen?
- A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And during that meeting, did anybody alert you or 12 the others to say this is a high-crime area?
 - A. No.
- 14 Q. Did anyone say this is a dangerous neighborhood, be on the lookout or be cautious?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Nothing like that, right?
- 18 A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Right. And that's something you would have recalled, right, because if it's a dangerous neighborhood, you're going to be conscientious of that, right?
- A. As a retired police officer, every neighborhood has the potential to be a dangerous neighborhood in any given situation, sir.
- 25 Q. Okay. But for this situation and this neighborhood, you

- don't have any recollection of any information that indicates
 that it was a dangerous neighborhood, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. All right. Now, I think you had previously testified that -- at the beginning of your testimony that you were the individual that put the phone up to Mr. Bendann's face where he entered in his passcode, right?
- A. Yes. And I corrected that, I was not -- the second time I was not but not the first time.
 - Q. Absolutely, sir. That was just a mistake, right?
- 11 **A**. It was.
- 12 Q. But in your mind you remembered -- you know, when you
 13 think about this you remembered putting the phone in front of
 14 his face and then him entering the passcode, right?
- 15 A. Yeah. At some point, yes.
- 16 Q. But that's not actually what happened with your interactions with him, right?
- 18 A. Well, it did. I did hold it to his face for the passwords
 19 or the face, yeah.
 - Q. Right, but he didn't enter the passcode, did he?
- 21 A. Yes, he did.
- 22 Q. He did enter the passcode?
- 23 A. Yes, and then asked why we don't just use his PIN code.
- Q. Oh, so he did enter the passcode in for you?
- 25 **A**. Yes.

```
And still said afterwards "Why don't you just use my
 1
      Q.
 2
       passcode"?
 3
      Α.
            Yes.
            The one that he just entered in for you?
 4
 5
            Yes.
      Α.
            All right. The same one that we see then-Detective Markel
 6
      0.
 7
      confirming to Mr. Bendann, right?
 8
            Yes.
      Α.
 9
            Okay. Now, you were aware that this search warrant
      Q.
      allowed for biometric capture?
10
11
            Correct.
      Α.
            Right? And that's not on every warrant, is it?
12
            It's on more warrants as more biometrics have become
13
14
      available on devices, yes.
15
            And that's important because it can be difficult to access
      Ο.
16
      electronic devices without them, right?
17
            Correct.
      Α.
                 MR. NIETO: Okay. Nothing further, Your Honor.
18
19
                 THE COURT:
                              Redirect?
20
                 MS. HAGAN:
                              No, Your Honor.
21
                 THE COURT: And may the witness be excused?
22
                 MS. HAGAN:
                              Yes.
23
                 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                 THE COURT: You're excused, sir. You may depart.
25
                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
```

Direct Examination - Patrick Winn

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1
                 MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, the Government's final
 2
      witness, who is brief, is Patrick Winn.
                 THE COURT: Please come forward.
 3
                              Good afternoon, sir -- or good morning,
                 THE CLERK:
 4
       actually. Please raise your right hand.
 5
            (Patrick Winn was duly sworn.)
 6
 7
                 THE CLERK:
                              Please adjust that microphone so you're
       speaking directly into it. If you don't mind stating and
 8
 9
       spelling your first and last name for the record.
                                My name is Patrick Winn.
10
                 THE WITNESS:
11
       P-a-t-r-i-c-k, last name is W-i-n-n.
                 THE COURT: Your witness.
12
13
                              DIRECT EXAMINATION
14
      BY MS. HAGAN:
15
            Mr. Winn, how are you employed?
      Ο.
16
            I'm a director of special projects at a company called
      Α.
17
      C2Integration.
            what type of work do you do for them?
18
      Ο.
19
            Analytical work.
      Α.
20
            Directing attention to January 2023, where were you
      Q.
21
      employed?
            I was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of
22
23
      Investigation.
            And how long were you a Special Agent with the FBI?
24
      0.
25
            Approximately 20 years.
      Α.
```

Direct Examination - Patrick Winn

- Q. When did you retire?
- 2 **A**. In January of '24.
 - Q. Okay. Mr. Winn, were you present to assist with the execution of a search warrant at 115 Stanmore Road in Baltimore?

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- Q. And what was your role during the execution of that search warrant?
 - A. I was there to assist as needed. During the search warrant I was asked to stand with the defendant in this case just to provide security to make sure he wasn't to leave and wasn't going to pose any danger or harm to anybody in the search.
 - Q. And was that your primary role during the search warrant execution was to stand by Mr. Bendann?
- A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And do you recall where that took place in the residence?
- 18 A. It was I think in the dining room, between the dining room.

 19 and the living room.
 - Q. And did you communicate at all with Mr. Bendann while standing there for safety reasons?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in what way, what type of communication did you have with him?
- 25 A. We were there for a significant period of time,

Direct Examination - Patrick Winn

approximately an hour or more, so it was small talk. Nothing 1 2 of consequence was discussed. I think we talked about puzzles, we talked about baking and other noninvestigative-related 3 topics. 4 So nothing pertaining to this case? 5 Q. 6 Correct. Α. 7 Anything pertaining to his legal rights? Q. 8 Α. No. 9 Did it remain just as small chitchat-type topics? Q. 10 Α. Yes. 11 And I'm just going to show you a quick clip of Government Exhibit 3, Mr. Winn. 12 13 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, can you start playing the body-worn camera footage at Minute 28? 14 15 (A video was played in the courtroom.) 16 MS. HAGAN: Ms. McGuinn, can you stop it? 17 BY MS. HAGAN: Is that you in the background of Government Exhibit 3 on 18 19 the screen, Mr. Winn? 20 Yes. Α. And we can see you in your entirety here engaging in 21 22 conversation. Did Mr. Bendann also engage back in 23 conversation? 24 Α. Yes, he did.

And were you able to hear or could you tell in the clip

25

Q.

Direct Examination - Patrick Winn

1 that was played what you were talking about with Mr. Bendann? 2 The audio wasn't great but I did hear I said the word "thousand" and I believe to Mr. Bendann's right there was a 3 table and there was some puzzles, so I believe we were talking 4 about puzzles and how many pieces his puzzle had. At the time 5 I was doing puzzles and I had done some but nothing up to a 6 7 thousand pieces so we had a conversation about that. How would you describe your tone during your 8 9 communications with Mr. Bendann? Calm. 10 Α. 11 How would you describe his demeanor and tone when he responded in these conversations? 12 13 Also calm. Α. 14 Did you make any threats to Mr. Bendann as you stood there Q. 15 quarding him? 16 No. Α. 17 Did you induce or coerce him in any way as you stood there 0. with him? 18 19 Α. No. 20 MS. HAGAN: Nothing further, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Cross? 22 MR. NI ETO: None, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: May the witness be excused? 24 MS. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor. 25 MR. NI FTO: Yes, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: You're excused and you may depart.
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Thank you.
4	MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, that concludes the
5	Government's evidence with respect to the particular motion ECF
6	79.
7	THE COURT: So I'll hear argument on this motion now
8	and then we'll move on to the other motion in due course.
9	Mr. Nieto, let's start with you.
10	MR. NIETO: And, yes, Your Honor. We don't have any
11	witness to call for this motion either.
12	THE COURT: Thank you for clarifying that.
13	MR. NIETO: Absolutely, Your Honor. And so
14	respectfully, our
15	THE COURT: How many times was your client
16	encountered by law enforcement in reference to putting in the
17	password to open the phone?
18	MR. NIETO: I believe, Your Honor, based on the
19	testimony today, it was at least two times.
20	THE COURT: what's the defense position on the first
21	of those two? When did that happen and where did it happen?
22	MR. NIETO: So Your Honor, at the time of the
23	execution of the search warrant, obviously Mr. Bendann is
24	Mirandized and not allowed to leave, he invokes his right to
25	remain silent. Law enforcement locates this electronic device

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upstairs. As we saw in the testimony and the video, Detective
Markel brings the phone down. That is, I assume, the first
reference which Your Honor is referencing?

THE COURT: Well, I want to know what the defendant's
position is with respect to this, but your position so far is
there were two encounters.

MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That were directed at this issue.

MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What's the password to open the phone, and we're describing from the defense perspective the first of those incidents.

MR. NIETO: Yes, Your Honor. And the crux of our issues with regards to this motion is that when then-Detective Markel approached Mr. Bendann, at the very, very beginning she made that statement that said "Pursuant to the search warrant, we're going to need your face and hands at some point to do certain things."

A reasonable person in that circumstance, taking the totality of circumstances, would believe that they had a court order that required them to provide that information. That's why -- that's exactly why the detective relayed that information pursuant to the search warrant we're going to need your face and hands.

So when at the first instant when Detective Markel comes

again with no precursor or forewarning, the likes of which she had done in relation to the sealment, doesn't explain, doesn't ask, just puts the phone in his face and it doesn't work while it's holding in front of his face, again, under this umbrella, this tint of saying we -- the Court is requiring you to give us your face and your hands. When it's prompted for the passcode Mr. Bendann, pursuant to the testimony, then enters it in.

THE COURT: And so the defense argument seems to be that the logical inference that a person reasonably draws from the totality of those circumstances is that a court order that says that we may need your face and hands implies more than the mere touching of the phone to transfer information in one's fingerprint onto the screen and instead, or in addition, implies an obligation, court-ordered, to use your digits and to use them in a particular way to convey private information.

MR. NIETO: In essence, yes, Your Honor. It's our position that the entry of his passcode was not voluntary based on the totality of circumstances.

THE COURT: But that's based on an argument that he reasonably drew the inference from the statement of the detective that you're court ordered to supply to us your face and your fingers that he reasonably inferred and objectively a person would believe they're being told, oh, I've been court ordered to not just touch the phone but to use my fingertips to convey certain information that's private and known only to me.

MR. NIETO: Yes, Your Honor. A reasonable person in those circumstances would have felt that was their obligation.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NIETO: And again, Your Honor, I understand the Court's question but, again, just in the totality of circumstances here, it was the manner in which this encounter was prefaced. It was with Detective Markel making that caveat, that explanation to Mr. Bendann, that a reasonable person would have inferred.

Now, Your Honor, we know based on the testimony that the hand or the finger that they're referencing is for their finger to be able to enter the phone.

THE COURT: Fingerprint.

MR. NIETO: Fingerprint, yes, Your Honor. But, of course, that is based on testimony from law enforcement with over, you know, decades of experience. We're talking about a reasonable person here who's not involved in law enforcement. This is pre-6 a.m., essentially just awoken by 15 people with guns and fatigues searching the house. Yes, to be sure, they allowed him to put on pants, they took off the flex cuffs while he had FBI agents standing over him. You're right. So in that sense, that was not coercive but, Your Honor, in the totality of circumstances, when the detective comes in and says we have a warrant, it's sealed, you don't get to see it, and we're going to need your face and hands and then in a short time

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later puts the phone in the face very clearly for the purposes of entering the phone. A reasonable person would have felt that they were required to do that. So the introduction --

THE COURT: You don't contend that Markel said anything that wasn't true?

MR. NIETO: Correct, Your Honor. It was not a lie, it was not a misrepresentation. But the intent behind the statement is relevant in the analysis of what a reasonable person would have inferred or believed based on the totality of everything that was occurring.

So I'm not suggesting Detective Markel at that time did anything untoward. What I'm suggesting is that by having said that, by having to create this comfortable environment and saying a few things not appreciating the significance of what it would have on the listener, that is what makes it involuntary.

An officer can approach anyone on the street and have a perfectly fine conversation. That person is free to leave. In this situation Mr. Bendann was not. And if someone says, do you find if I search or can I do this or that, you know, the analysis is whether a reasonable person would have felt they could have said no.

THE COURT: Okay. So you agree, though, that if Markel lawfully obtained that password in that interaction at that moment, then what happens subsequently is irrelevant.

MR. NIETO: For purposes of the motion, perhaps, Your Honor, for the legal analysis.

THE COURT: Okay. So to the extent that Markel subsequently engaged in an illegal custodial interrogation of your client specifically asking him if -- whatever it is.

MR. NI ETO: 070184.

THE COURT: -- 070184, you know, and gets from him an affirmation that, yeah, that's my date of birth, and were the Court to find that that was not simply the solicitation of basic identifying information which a police officer is entitled, arguably, to gather even when a person has asserted Miranda but was instead in the circumstances and context of this case actually interrogation about a matter of substance, the answer to which was incriminating to your client, it wouldn't matter if she -- if the detective lawfully had the information in the first place.

MR. NIETO: If I may, Your Honor. Yes. The second birth date that's provided -- there's two issues. It's the first issue in the previous statement and, yes, as Your Honor identified, he's already invoked, she asked him very specifically what the passcode is, and we would suggest that is a bridge too far. The surrounding information --

THE COURT: And assuming I agree with that and that that was illegal, the real question is, how does it possibly matter if one concludes that the initial acquisition of the

information was lawful.

MR. NIETO: And I guess, Your Honor, the

communicating factors of this was retired FBI agents' testimony

THE COURT: Shumway.

with regards to -- the forensic expert.

MR. NIETO: Yeah, Shumway, who said, you know, he's into the phone based on what Detective Markel had done but cannot access all the other passwords that are saved within the phone. Cannot do that. So he then, as faulty as his recollection may be, but as the video supports he then goes in front of Mr. Bendann again to repeat the same process.

THE COURT: Let's imagine that's all illegal. If Markel had acquired those six digits in the first interaction with your client and that was lawful, aren't we still the same place? It doesn't matter, it's irrelevant, they already have the information.

If you get information, you acquire evidence lawfully and then subsequently, for whatever reason, you conduct a second search or a second interrogation and that's completely unlawful and acquire the same information that you got the first time a few minutes before lawfully, well, it doesn't really matter, right?

MR. NIETO: And I suppose the -- I suppose the issue that we would have would be that the retired FBI agent did not simply enter in 070184. Still went back to make confirmation

that that was, in fact, the correct passcode. 1 2 THE COURT: Yeah. So let's assume that they've got faulty memories and at the moment they can't remember, they 3 left it in their notes upstairs, whatever, so now through an 4 unlawful means they seek to confirm or reacquire what they 5 actually already had lawfully. 6 7 MR. NI ETO: To access a second -- within the phone, all the different passwords for every other count that would be 8 9 accessed from that phone. Well, tell me factually, is that 10 THE COURT: 11 significant in the investigation in this case or what's -- my assumption, perhaps incorrect, has been that all that matters 12 13 in this is 070184. Once you have that, you have the keys to 14 the kingdom. 15 MR. NIETO: Yes. And again, Your Honor, 16 respectfully, it's our position that the first -- when law enforcement first obtains that passcode --17 THE COURT: That that was unlawful. 18 19 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And for all the reasons that you very capably articulated, Mr. Nieto, as you always do, you do a 21 great job, that's why this is a very productive discussion that 22 23 you and I are having right now, aren't -- isn't 070184 the keys 24 to the kingdom? There's nothing else.

MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.

25

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1
                 THE COURT:
                             Okay. So doesn't that ultimately mean,
 2
      then, that this entire question on this motion turns on the
      lawfulness of what happened between Markel and your client in
 3
      the first instance relative to --
 4
 5
                 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT:
 6
                             okay.
 7
                 MR. NI ETO: So for all those reasons we're asking
 8
      that the motion to suppress be granted.
 9
                 THE COURT:
                             Thank you. Let's go to the next motion.
                 MS. MCGUINN: we're going to the next motion.
10
11
      Your Honor -- the Government go first?
                 THE COURT: And I understand there's no evidence.
12
13
      there's just going to be argument.
14
                 MS. MCGUINN: Right, Your Honor. I would just ask to
15
      introduce Government's -- I guess we have it marked as
16
      Government's Exhibit 2, which is the federal warrant. I know
17
      that Your Honor has a copy of that. We have a copy here as
      well for purposes of this argument.
18
19
                 THE COURT:
                             Right. And so the record is clear, we've
20
      handled issues relating to the acquisition of the phone and the
21
      most basic access to it through the password that the defendant
      supplied. Now we're onto the question of the lawfulness of the
22
23
      Government's, what, subsequent complete forensic examination of
24
      the phone. Is that what we're really talking about here,
25
      Ms. McGuinn?
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1	MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. And I have marked as
2	Government's Exhibit 4, which is the federal warrant for
3	this purposes of this argument. I believe Your Honor
4	already has a copy, but
5	THE COURT: All right.
6	MS. MCGUINN: since we're discussing the
7	affidavits in both warrants, obviously we need both.
8	THE COURT: And this dispute really just goes to the
9	question of whether or not the affidavit lawfully or
10	effectively under the law authorized the search that was
11	conducted. Let's hear the Government's side of this.
12	MS. MCGUINN: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	Your Honor, in the defendant's motion, which is ECF 78,
14	the defendant has argued that there is insufficient probable
15	cause as to the state search warrant, which the Government has
16	introduced already, as well as the federal warrant, which the
17	Government introduces now as Government's Exhibit 4.
18	The affidavits I think the argument is threefold. One,
19	that the affidavits didn't establish probable cause that there
20	was evidence of a crime that could be found on the devices
21	pursuant to the February 3rd, 2023 search warrant of the
22	residence that
23	THE COURT: I misspoke a second ago. Let me clarify.
24	MS. MCGUINN: Yes.
25	THE COURT: The attack is on the affidavits in

1	support of both warrants.
2	MS. MCGUINN: Yes. Yes, sir.
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	MS. MCGUINN: So the first argument is that the
5	affidavit did not support probable cause that evidence of a
6	crime would be found on the devices for the residential
7	warrant, the state warrant from February 3rd of 2023.
8	My understanding of the second allegation is that both
9	affidavits were based on stale information; and lastly, if the
10	Government were to fail on both of those grounds, the defense
11	says Leon doesn't save this either. There's not a good faith
12	basis for Detective Markel or later Agent Corn to then act on
13	these two signed warrants. The state warrant was signed by
14	District Court Judge Karen Pilarski and the federal warrant was
15	signed by now-retired Magistrate Judge Beth Gesner.
16	Your Honor, as to the first prong of the defendant's
17	argument, that affidavits did not establish enough probable
18	cause, as Your Honor knows and as we've
19	THE COURT: So let's dispense with the term "enough
20	probable cause."
21	MS. MCGUINN: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: That's not a concept that is actually
23	MS. MCGUINN: sufficient probable cause.
24	THE COURT: No, no qualifiers at all. There's either
25	probable cause or there's not.

MS. MCGUINN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: No adjectives, "enough," "sufficient," "adequate." It's just probable cause. There's either probable cause or there's not probable cause. Go ahead.

MS. MCGUINN: Yes, sir. So as the Government has articulated in its response, this Court should give great deference to the issuing judge's findings of probable cause. The evaluation should be done in a commonsense manner and the legal basis under one of the seminal cases, Illinois v. Gates, is that so long as the magistrate judge had substantial basis for concluding that a search warrant would uncover evidence of wrongdoing, the Fourth Amendment requires no more than this.

The search to uncover evidence of wrongdoing in this case, first starting with the search warrant of the residence which was issued by the State District Court Judge. The residential warrant, as I'll call it, indicated that there was enough probable cause to search the residence, ultimately seize the iPhone, which was described by Minor Victim.

As you've seen in the affidavit, Minor Victim specifically described it as a black phone in a white case. Minor Victim also in the affidavit described the sexual assaults that occurred against him and that the defendant had documented these on the iPhone.

All of the other information contained in the affidavit combined with that information shows that there's probable

cause, that there was fair probability that there was contraband that would be found in a particular place.

This affidavit is partially based on what would be considered some hearsay evidence by -- on the part of Minor Victim or the including the other minor victim who is not the subject of the indictment. Minor Victim talked about how he communicated with the defendant via cell phone, through Snapchat, and he described that the defendant literally had access to, at one point, hundreds of videos and thousands of images of he, Minor Victim.

Minor Victim actually gave up his own cell phone, which is also contained in the affidavit, including some of the conversations that Your Honor can see in the affidavit where, on December 8th of 2022, less than two months before the search warrant, the defendant is referring to him as "Puppy" and it's clear in the exchange that there is a dominance and control and the defendant is asking for images to be sent to him.

THE COURT: What does the affidavit reveal about what Minor Victim Number 1 said about the time frame during which information was accumulated?

MS. MCGUINN: Yes, Your Honor. So that sort of goes to the second prong, which is the staleness prong. The minor victim describes how the defendant and he met while he was in the middle school at Gilman. He describes that at some point when he was approximately 15 years old -- he was born in March

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of 2021 [sic] -- so roughly 2016, 2017.
 1
                             And what's the date of the affidavit?
 2
                 THE COURT:
                 MS. MCGUINN: The date of the affidavit?
 3
                 THE COURT:
                             Yeah.
 4
                               Itself is February 1st.
 5
                 MS. MCGUINN:
                 THE COURT:
                             of?
 6
 7
                 MS. MCGUINN:
                               2023.
                 THE COURT: So we're talking about a period up to
 8
 9
      eight years prior.
10
                 MS. MCGUINN:
                               Starting, yes, going back that far.
11
            Minor Victim, as he's identified in the warrant as Minor
12
      Victim 2, he discusses that -- that's what the Government would
13
      consider grooming activity began, that it continued through his
14
      ending of high school, which was at least September of 2021
15
      when he went off to college.
            The minor victim describes and it's contained in the
16
17
      warrant that even though he attained legal adulthood, the
18
      defendant continued to contact him while he was in college and
19
      would continue to ask him or demand of him or threaten him to
20
      send images to him.
21
            More importantly, on particularly as it relates to the
22
      residential warrant, on Page 8 of the affidavit, Minor Victim
23
      last saw Mr. Bendann, the defendant, in the summer of 2022. He
24
      learned that the defendant had been placed on administrative
25
      leave and the defendant contacted him -- and this is
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particularly important -- that the defendant contacted him and said -- well, first asked if he was, he, Minor Victim, was the one who reported him to the school and then said, "I'm deleting everything," which implies even though it was eight years since the first instances of abuse, here we are eight years later and he's deleting everything, which infers that he still had evidence of this abuse.

Moreover, Minor Victim described that the defendant saved these images, had a special folder on his phone where he kept these images of Minor Victim, and both Detective Markel and later Detective Corn -- or, excuse me, Agent Corn, both articulate in their affidavits through their training, knowledge, and experience that collectors of child pornography, producers of child pornography, they're different. These are different cases than your run-of-the-mill drug case, your run-of-the-mill gun case.

They're different because collectors, distributors, producers of child pornography go through a lot of effort, quite frankly, to accumulate that collection. In the instance of this case, there is a several-year grooming process before the defendant ultimately gets what he wants, which are full naked images of him sexually abusing a child.

These are not -- these are prized things. And so we have under this staleness argument the Government has articulated several cases through not only the Fourth Circuit but other

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circuits where courts have routinely agreed that child sexual abuse material cases are just different, that sometimes a four-month lapse in time for the Richardson case is okay, and we even have a case in Carroll, which is out of the Seventh Circuit, that a five-year period is permissible.

Here, we have evidence that the abuse began possibly eight years prior but continued for several years through the end of middle school and into high school.

while the Fourth Amendment requires that the Government have particularity, and that includes as to time, it is clear here from both what Detective Markel and later Agent Corn in the federal warrant that not only is there evidence through what the Minor Victim explained, but there's also evidence through their training, knowledge, and experience and through what the Court's have held routinely that because of the nature of these cases the static and the mobile of child pornography and abuse cases, it does take time to entice, to coerce, to build that trust, the continuing nature takes time to amass those collections and save them, and Agent Corn further argues that there's even an ability to recover deleted videos, which is especially important here where the defendant actually told Minor Victim that's exactly what he was doing, that he was deleting videos.

So the fact that Detective Markel and Agent Corn articulate through their affidavits this particularity as to

why child sex abuse cases are different. In this case, again, there are chats from December of 2022, the Minor Victim actually articulates that the last sexual contact was probably as late as September of 2021, which is only 16 months prior to the execution of this particular warrant.

Your Honor, lastly, if the Government is not successful on those first two arguments, there is the good faith exception. Per the defendant's motion, they seem to be focused mostly on the fact that -- quoting their motion -- that both Judge Pilarski and Magistrate Judge Gesner were acting as a rubber stamp in this particular case.

In this situation, it's clear when you look at the affidavits that both judges had ample information before them to review and decide probable cause existed. There are only four situations where reliance on a search warrant would be unreasonable, as we know from Leon, one, that the magistrate for some reason was misled by the information in the affidavit that the officer or in this case the officer and the agent knew was false or in reckless disregard of the truth, that a Magistrate wholly abandoned the detached and neutral judicial role, which is, I believe, what the defense has articulated by saying these two judges were acting as rubber stamps, that the warrants themselves were so lacking in probable cause that it rendered any belief or relying on them as unreasonable by the officers, or that they were so facially deficient by failing to

Motions Hearing 5/9/24 1 particularize places or things to be searched and seized that 2 they can't be valid. It's clear here that the two judges were not acting as 3 rubber stamps. The affidavits essentially had probable cause 4 for the home of the defendant, ultimately his electronic 5 6 devices, and then moving on to the federal warrant, not only to 7 do the devices themselves but the accounts that were also asked to be searched. 8 9 The rubber stamp argument, Your Honor, is basically a 10 11 12

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reprisal of the first argument, which is that the affidavits themselves were deficient. In this case, the Government argues based on Government's Exhibit 4, and I believe it was marked as Government's Exhibit 1, which was the state warrant, that the affidavits are in the record, that they speak for themselves and certainly they contain probable cause such that Judge Pilarski and Judge Gesner signed those warrants and the agents and the officers relied on them appropriately.

Unless there are any other questions, Your Honor, I'll submit.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Nieto?

MR. NIETO: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

And again, Your Honor, I know the Court has reviewed the warrants, but just for purposes of keeping the record as clean as I can.

Your Honor, the Baltimore County Police were contacted in

January of 2023 regarding an allegation that Mr. Bendann was providing alcohol to students. Not in January of 2023 but rather in July and August of 2021, which was almost two years prior, there were no allegations or suggestions or photo or video recording of those incidents.

As the investigation develops, a complaining witness tells police about the abuse or this relationship that he allegedly has with Mr. Bendann from 2016 to 2019. And I say that, Your Honor, because the complaining witness, as the Government acknowledged based on his date of birth, turned 18 in 2019. So the conduct at issue in this warrant would have allegedly occurred almost four to seven or eight years prior to obtaining this search warrant.

On February 1st, 2023, the State Police or state law enforcement get the search warrant for Mr. Bendann's house car and person. About a week later on the 9th, the federal agents get another search warrant for the same items, as well as Google, Snapchat, Instagram, and Apple accounts.

The affidavits in support of those warrants generally parallel themselves. There might be the inclusion or deletion of a few minor points, but I would submit to the Court that the information in those two affidavits largely reflect each other.

Our position on this matter is twofold, respectfully.

Number one, there is no probable cause that evidence of a crime as detailed in that warrant would be found on these identified

devices or accounts in 2023.

Our second issue is, if the Court concludes that probable cause exists for these alleges offenses identified in the warrant, we would respectfully submit that that probable cause is stale simply based on the antiquity of the allegations because, again, nothing currently ongoing to suggest child pornography or sexual exploitation of minors, which is the focus of the search warrant.

The Government, I understand it, they argue that these warrants contain sufficient details to establish that evidence would be found on these devices but, again, Your Honor, respectfully, we don't agree. We believe that --

THE COURT: So indulge me in a hypothetical.

A bank is robbed in 2016. The loot is never recovered. Four years pass. A person purportedly with knowledge comes forward and says, I know where the loot is, it was stashed four years ago in a particular attic. There'd be no dispute that, provided the person was otherwise credible, that there's probable cause to believe that evidence of crime is concealed in that attic, even though by the informant's own statement, he or she only knows this based on something that they perceived four years ago.

MR. NI ETO: And I --

THE COURT: The mere passage of the four years would say, you can't have a warrant for that attic. I mean, a lot of

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things could have happened in four years. Somebody could have gone up there and found it, they could have taken it, and so forth.

MR. NIETO: And I suppose, Your Honor, based on that hypothetical I would be inquiring for additional information to establish that probable cause. Because, again, if we're talking about probable cause or staleness they kind of bleed together in my arguments.

THE COURT: Yeah. Staleness can definitely erode probable cause.

MR. NIETO: And again, Your Honor, staleness in investigations involving child pornography are unique vis-à-vis certain other investigations. But with respect to your hypothetical, respectfully, Your Honor, I do not believe that there is probable cause for a search warrant when someone, without anything else, simply says I understand after this bank robbery, I know the money is stashed at 123 Fake Street, please go and search it, I think there needs to be more because in the passage of time that is precisely is there probable cause in the day and age in which that warrant is executed.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. And so maybe we would have a debate about that in the context of the bank robbery case. And I'm not going to add any more facts to the hypothetical, but that's sort of a baseline.

But in this case there are additional facts, there is the

information from the experienced agents that set out in the affidavit about how people who engage in this category of offense often behave and the affidavit tells us that they sometimes, in fact, frequently they accumulate their trove of unlawful material and they curate it and it has value to them and they protect it and they secrete it and they certainly don't dispose of it. And this from people who, according to the affidavit, have a lot of experience conducting investigations in this kind of a case.

MR. NIETO: Yes, Your Honor. I did see that portion of the affidavit. And I suppose my response to that would be allegations of child pornography, possession or production is not and should not be a blank check for law enforcement to cash out whenever the mood strikes them.

And I'm not suggesting that's what happened here, but inherent in that explicit explanation in the affidavit says we have allegations that the child pornography may have been possessed and since people collect it, it doesn't matter how much time has gone by, it's still viable, it's still probable cause. And I guess, Your Honor, and in the context of child pornography cases, that's -- that is our issue.

THE COURT: So you may have an issue with respect to an infinite amount of time, but of course the facts of this case aren't an infinite amount of time. There are a certain number of years.

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MR. NIETO: To be sure, Your Honor, yes. Yes. But, again, dealing with the specifics in this particular case, if I may -- if I may, Your Honor, the -- and this case is a little bit confusing because, as the Government addressed as a Minor Victim, this complaining witness is no longer a minor, has not been a minor going on five years now. And so what we see is and including in that affidavit, which I can get into, Your Honor, there's text message threads, there's information about conversations between, allegedly, Mr. Bendann and a 21- or a 22-year-old.

THE COURT: That might have been all about -- that interaction itself could be lawful and yet at the same time, though, be powerful evidence of the existence of evidence of things that were not lawful, i.e., similar conduct occurring prior to 2019.

MR. NIETO: Yes, Your Honor. Absolutely. But what I'm simply suggesting is that in -- and I don't think this is necessarily contained in the affidavit but I do think it's important to tell the Court is that unlike many child pornography possession and production cases, the relationship between -- the alleged relationship between Mr. Bendann and this complaining witness allegedly begins when the complaining witness is a teenager and continues --

THE COURT: And a minor.

MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: More important than teenager is minor. 2 MR. NI ETO: The allegations are -- starting when he was 15 or 16, continuing to approximately 21 or 22. And I 3 quess that's an important distinction to be made because the 4 alleged relationship continues after the complaining witness is 5 already an adult. 6 7 THE COURT: Yeah, but when he's 19, 20, 21, and even assuming that whatever he's participating in at that point is 8 9 completely consensual, it can't render what occurred prior to the 18th birthday lawful. 10 11 MR. NIETO: Of course not, Your Honor, but it's 12 included in the affidavit in support that there's probable 13 cause that images of child pornography and exploitation of a 14 minor will be found in 2023 desp -- and again, in support of 15 that is look at the nature of their relationship now. And I --16 again, Your Honor, I suggest that's just simply a bridge too far for determining probable -- for the staleness and --17 THE COURT: Well, it's not the only thing that's in 18 19 the affidavit and is it improper that it's in there? I don't 20 think so. I think it casts some light on the question of 21 whether there's likely to be evidence of criminal conduct on 22 the phone, i.e., images depicting activity between the two of 23 them prior to the 18th birthday. I suppose, Your Honor, the text thread 24 MR. NI ETO:

about which I am referencing, which was referenced in the

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affidavit in December of 2022, and the complaining witness was 1 2 almost 22 years old at that point, that's included in there. And I say, Your Honor, again, the classification of the 3 complaining witness as a Minor Victim in December of 2022 can 4 5 be deceptive. And I'm not suggesting it was intentional, but 6 what I'm simply suggesting is it creates this image that it's a 7 continuing minor and the fact that, you know, six pages earlier --8 9 THE COURT: But they've been told -- but the judges had been told what the minor person's age was. 10 11 MR. NI ETO: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And date of birth. 12 13 MR. NIETO: Yes, Your Honor. As I said --14 THE COURT: So presumably the judges can do the math 15 and understand that the evidence of continued familiarity past 16 the age of majority is being submitted to strengthen the 17 suggestion of a relationship that existed prior to majority. MR. NIETO: And I guess our position, Your Honor, is 18 19 that, again, respectfully, we don't believe, for example, that 20 particular text conversation moves the needle one way or the 21 other with regards to probable cause. 22 So, Your Honor, if I may --23 THE COURT: Yeah. 24 MR. NIETO: -- both in terms of the first issue is

the probable cause of the affidavit and, if I may, Your Honor,

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just purposes of the record, as I suggested, we have the police being notified about this production of alcohol, some 18 months prior. They include a conversation or an interview with Victim Number 1 who alleged that Mr. Bendann allegedly allowed him to drink, that was in September of 2021. So that's approximately 16 months prior to that. And again, of course, the purchasing of alcohol for people, you know, underage or of age or whatever it might be, that doesn't necessarily correlate with the production, the possession of child pornography, nor the sexual exploitation of minors with nothing else.

There's of course no photography or videography or anything in that reference with regards to those interactions, nothing to substantiate -- I think there's some allegation, they throw in there the suggestion that Mr. Bendann allegedly had a Ring camera at his house and based on people running around in certain capacities, perhaps that might have been recovered. Again, Your Honor, there's nothing to substantiate that and, again, I don't believe that is a factor for the probable cause determination.

But more importantly, then, they have about four days later on January 30th of 2023, that is Victim Number 2, which is the complaining witness who turned 18 in 2019, almost four years before this interview. In this affidavit, they detail out the relationship and, in fact, indicate the last time they had seen each other was in the summer of 2022. Allegations of

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photographs, but there's of course no clarification in the 1 affidavit as to the timeline on that. And that's where it becomes incredibly frustrating because, again, as the Court knows, the child pornography possession, production, or sexual exploitation of a minor would have had to have occurred prior to 2019.

This affidavit includes in this complaining witness's statement to the police conduct that occurred thereafter, and there's no clarification in that affidavit to provide Judge Gesner or Judge Pilarski any clarification as to whether they're talking about stuff that happened when the complaining witness was a minor or as their relationship continued to develop, you know, into his adult age. There's nothing to suggest it was before or after the complaining witness was 18.

And of course, you know, naturally, the affidavit fails to account for the fact that the complaining witness was, in fact, held back a year in either middle school or high school. when they continue to reference the year of high school, 10th grade, 11th grade, I think the Court can take judicial notice for the most part people turn 18 in their senior year. This complaining witness was held back a year, so he was older. So he turned 18 in his junior year which, again, is not made clear and muddies the water as to whether these conversations, these photographs or these allegations occurred pre 2019 or post 2019.

So Your Honor, again, on the four corners of the document, it is our position that there is no probable cause to support the searches of these items in 2023 when the warrant is executed.

As argument 1(b) in that, that is the staleness argument, Your Honor. Again, it sort of bleeds together because if the Court finds probable cause existed, we're simply suggesting that probable cause is stale. The staleness argument in these types of cases, as I suggest to the Court, is different because I believe it depends on a preliminary finding that the suspect, or in this particular case Mr. Bendann, was the person who was interested in those types of things, right? There has to be circumstances to suggest that he had not only access to images willfully and deliberately, but had sought them out for a preexisting predilection, that he was specifically interested in that.

And that's where I think the issues can become confused because since 2019, whatever pictures, videos, anything that was provided, it has nothing to do with child pornography. It has nothing to do or nothing to support a preexisting predilection for that type of imagery. In fact, I'll be candid, Your Honor, it's a little bit unclear as to exactly how this relationship truly starts. You can see in the affidavit an evolution of that relationship, but it seems to be things go, I think as the complaining witness indicated, that things

1 got progressively worse, it seemed to be upon the graduation 2 from high school and when he was in college. That is not and has nothing to do with the child pornography statutes and, 3 again, it's -- I think separates this from some of the other 4 cases in which the Court may find. 5 So with all that being said, Your Honor, we respectfully 6 7 submit that there's insufficient evidence to support probable cause and if the Court concluded there was probable cause we 8 9 would respectfully submit that that is stale based on the timing of the execution of that search warrant. 10 11 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Nieto. MR. NI ETO: 12 Thank you. 13 THE COURT: There are no other motions pending 14 correct, Mr. Nieto? 15 MR. NI ETO: Correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: I think there's a motion to -- for 16 17 permission to file more motions or something to that effect, but we'll put that aside. Nothing else substantively. 18 19 MR. NIETO: Correct. And I filed that 20 prophylactically, Your Honor, in case something comes up. 21 THE COURT: Yeas. So the Court's ready to rule. I'll elaborate on my rulings in a written opinion. 22 23 Both motions will be denied, first with respect to the 24 adequacy of the affidavits in support of the warrants and the

staleness issue. The suppression of the evidence in this case

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is not warranted because of Leon at least. We haven't crossed the boundaries that Leon sets. I don't think we've got difficulties or problems with these warrants regardless, but even if we did, they're not on the scale of Leon.

with respect to the body of the affidavits themselves, I find that probable cause to believe that evidence of crime would be uncovered was amply demonstrated to each of these judicial officers in the issuance of the warrants were correct.

As to staleness, the Court will elaborate slightly in its written ruling but it has everything to do with the nature of the alleged offense and the circumstances that prevail in these kinds of cases where people who commit these sorts of offenses typically do retain and store their trove of images and that militates against any conclusion of staleness here.

With respect to the acquisition of the passcode to gain access to the Smartphone, as was probably implied by the questions that I put to counsel and the discussion that we had previously, for the Court it all hinges on Detective Markel's initial acquisition of that code. And, while the circumstances are somewhat concerning, the reality in this legal space is that investigating officers and agents are allowed to go up to the line. They're allowed to go to the edge.

The problem arises when they step over the line or they step off the edge, and I find that then-Detective Markel didn't cross lines and didn't step off the edge. I find that the

phone was placed in front of the defendant, that, yes, the statements that Mr. Nieto focuses on had been made previously about access to his face and his hands. All of that had occurred, but Detective Markel didn't take a step beyond that and specifically direct Mr. Bendann to supply the critical information.

Bendann may have for his own reasons subjectively inferred that he should supply this information at this point. I don't know what his exact motivation was, but the conduct of the officer I find was not objectively calculated to elicit that information in circumstances when the officer was otherwise not entitled to do so.

Everything that the officer said was true and accurate, the defense concedes as much, and the defendant perhaps reflexively -- I don't know the reason -- supplied the information and it was voluntary. And once that had been voluntarily provided by the defendant, then law enforcement was entitled to use that information as they subsequently did.

As I indicated, I'll elaborate in a written opinion on the reasons for the denial of both motions. I'll see counsel at the bench.

We're off the record.

The defendant's remanded to the custody of the Marshal. Court's in recess.

(The proceedings concluded at 12:41 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER I, Amanda L. Longmore, Registered Professional Reporter and Federal Certified Realtime Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, do hereby certify, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 753, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically-reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Dated this 22nd day of March 2025 -S-AMANDA L. LONGMORE, RPR, FCRR FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER